THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,
HON. SAMUEL CHRIST.
FOR SHERIFF,
DAVID M. GLENN.
FOR TREASURER,
GEO. A. BAYARD.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
H. A. SNYDER.
FOR REGISTER,
JOHN A. LEHR.
FOR RECORDER,
R. C. NEAL.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
ANDREW GREGG,
W. W. ROGERS.
FOR CORONER,
E. A. RUSSELL.
FOR AUDITORS,
JAMES B. CURTIN,
WILLIAM McFARLAN.

Republican Executive Committee.

The following named gentlemen compose the Republican Executive Committee of Centre county, for the ensuing year:

JOHN. G. LOVE, Chairman, Bellefonte.
CAPT. R. B. BARGER, Secretary.

DISTRICT.	NAMES.	ADDRESS.
Bellefonte—N.W.,	Isaac Mitchell	
" —S. W.,	J D Miller	
" —W.W.,	S D Gray	
Milesburg boro	D F Shope,	Milesburg
Howard boro	Wm H Neff,	Howard
Philipsburg boro	Henry Stockbridge,	Philips'g
Unionville boro	Dr E A Russell,	Fleming
Benner twp	Capt C Dale,	Bellefonte
Boggs twp	Capt Austin Curtin,	Roland
Burnside twp	Dr M Stewart,	Moshannon
Curtin twp	John A Daily,	Howard
Ferguson twp	Jonathan Hess,	Pine G Mills
Gregg twp	Jacob Bitner,	Penn Hall
Haines' twp	Daniel Rhote,	Aaronsburg
Half Moon twp	Simon Sellers,	Half Moon
Harris twp	George Jack,	Boalsburg
Howard twp	Jonathan Shank,	Howard
Huston twp	J S Thompson,	Martha Fur'ce
Liberty twp	W F Courter,	Blanchard
Marion twp	R K Wilson,	Walker
Miles twp	R H Strohecker,	Rebersburg
Patton twp	W F Thompson,	Buffalo Run
Penn twp	J W Snook,	Millheim
Potter twp	J M Thompson,	Potter's Mills
Rush twp	D M Bilger,	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe twp	Capt C P Stonecrod,	Snow Shoe
Spring twp	Capt H Eckenroth,	Pleas't Gap
Taylor twp	Capt Geo Campbell,	Olivia
Union twp	Peter H Bush,	Fleming
Walker twp	Henry McEwen,	Hublersburg
Worth twp	Alex Chaney,	Port Matilda

MEETING AT UNIONVILLE.—A Republican meeting was held at Unionville, on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, 1875. Meeting called to order by Dr. Russell; George Fleck selected as President; Thomas W. Fisher, Sec'y. D. S. Keller, addressed the meeting very ably, asserted that the Democratic party declared in 1864 that the war was a failure, and now they sing another song. The opposite party also voted to increase the salaries of officials, and then cry hard times. Also, that at a period of inflation the rich grow richer and poor poorer. The Democrats will ask you to vote for Pershing, and if you cannot go that, why vote for Browne, in short do anything to defeat Hartranft. Will you stand by the man who stood by you in time of great danger, or will you vote for a man who voted against the interest of the good soldier. John G. Love was then called for. His argument was plain and to the point. He also stated facts that could not be denied. He did not wish the devil had the temperance men, but that they would stand out of Hartranft's way. Why do they censure Hartranft, for signing the bill when a Democratic Legislature repealed the Local Option Law. Also, we feel a depression in financial affairs, simply because we are paying a national debt incurred by a Democratic war. Also, how can we solve the question of our county jail, which cost the tax-payers of this county about seventy thousand dollars, and is of little or no advantage to the county. This is Democratic management. Has the Democrats been an advocate of home trade, the answer is, No. After a vote of thanks was tendered to the gentlemen for their discourses, the meeting adjourned. THOMAS W. FISHER.

WE hope every honest voter will be sure and attend the election and vote for George A. Bayard, and an honest administration of our county. Let us repudiate ring rule and Meekism in Centre county.

MEEKISM AND THE '76 ERS.

The Democracy of Centre county have always been opposed to secret political societies, and yet we see them, through the manipulations of Meek and his henchmen, by which they entirely controlled the Democratic county convention, nominate one of the leading members of the Junior Sons of Seventy-Six for the office of sheriff, viz. Levi A. Munson, of Philipsburg. We know that Munson, in order to secure the nomination, denied that he was a member of this secret organization; but this only proves him the more unworthy of the people's confidence or support; for the fact that he is a member is apparent, as a thousand men of the Order who do not feel flattered that a man should be ashamed of the company he keeps, can testify. How a man can be a good Democrat and belong to a secret political organization whose mandates he is sworn to obey, we are at a loss to know, and we think there are many honest Democrats in this county who will put their seal of condemnation upon this glaring fraud.

That Meek is at the bottom of all this trickery, no one who is posted in the county politics of either party will pretend to deny, unless it be for a purpose, and to some one whom they think they can deceive. The question then arises in the mind of every honest voter, What are Meek's motives in advancing a man for office who is not a real Democrat, being, as we have said before, sworn to obey the behests of a secret political organization as likely to array itself against the interests of the Democratic party as any other? The reason is plain and must be seen by anyone who will give it a moment's thought. Munson is bound to Meek's interest, and his alone. His obligations to Meek are above and transcend his obligations to his party, or the Democratic party. His election, while it will be a nominal victory for the Democratic party of the county, will be a substantial and paying victory for Meek. The power of the ring will be intact, and Meek, who now has his hands down deep in the county treasury box, will have a longer lease of power in which to further enrich himself at the expense of the tax-payers. Meek receives more for county printing than all the other papers in the county combined—more, four times over, than all the papers, including the "Watchman," received in 1860.

This is not a party measure, because the two Democratic papers over the mountain, the "Berichter" and Centre Hall "Reporter," receive but a small pittance of the county patronage; and to show the favoritism that is shown to the "Watchman," we have only to cite one instance. The "Watchman" has received the contract of printing the blanks for the court-house for $600 00 a year, which Fred Kurtz has repeatedly offered to do for $300 00. Do the people desire to have this kind of work go on? If they do, they will vote for the candidates set up by Meek, Munson among the rest. If they do not, they will strike hands with the Republicans to break the power of Meekism in Centre county, by electing the Republican county ticket. In county politics, national and State issues have little to do. What the people want and should have is honest county officials, men bound by no pledges except to serve the people honestly and faithfully. The Republican party, knowing that if they met with any success it must be by presenting good men for the suffrages of the people, have placed in the field a ticket composed of some of the very best men in the county. But Meek, relying on the strength of his combination, has secured the nomination, by the Democrats of such men as he has placed under obligations to himself, and who will be his his willing and subservient tools. With him it is a matter of business—a matter of dollars and cents. These men will turn in to him all the county patronage they can, and allow him three prices for doing the work, and will help perfect the strength of this combination for future elections. If its power is not now broken, it will, in the end, bring untold disgrace upon the Democratic party and the good name of our county. Therefore, we ask all good citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, to assist in breaking its power, and we are so circumstanced that this can only be done by electing the Republican county ticket.

LET every Republican urge his neighbor to come out and vote for the overthrow of Meekism in Centre county.

HARTRANFT vs. PERSHING.

The *Watchman*, after serving a term as wet nurse for the Democratic rag baby that was conceived and born in Ohio, but there buried by the sober sense of honest and intelligent citizens, resurrects its old campaign slander of 1872, about Hartranft being one of the court martial that tried and condemned to death, for good cause, Mrs. Surrat. If Hartranft had anything to do with the execution of Mrs. Surrat, it was because he was the servant of the law and obeyed its commands. And if, because he did his duty then, he should be defeated now, how does it come that the *Watchman* urges the election of Pershing because he sentenced three Democratic commissioners of Schuylkill county to the penitentiary, who were Catholics, for stealing, simply because he did his duty as a servant of the law. If Hartranft should be defeated because he executed the law, by what method of reasoning does the *Watchman* arrive at the conclusion that Pershing should be elected because he executed the law against three Democratic commissioners of Schuylkill county, who were Catholics, by sending them to the penitentiary for years. The *Watchman* was always celebrated for its logic and correct reasoning. Who voted and acted during our country's peril to dishonor them, by voting to place them on the level with the worst penitentiary criminals of the land, when he voted to disfranchise them because they were soldiers, and to bring defeat and disgrace upon them by sympathizing with the rebel Democracy of the South, and opposing the administration of Lincoln, in its efforts to crush out treason and rebellion?

But soldiers, always celebrated for their loyalty and patriotism, and love for comrades and brave leaders, will, on Tuesday next, cast a solid and telling vote to honor the gallant Hartranft now, who honored and led them to victory during the war.

JUDGE PERSHING.

Judge Pershing, the Democratic candidate for governor, holds on to his judicial seat, which he won as a bolter against Ryan, the regular Democratic nominee of Schuylkill county, with a tenacity common to all Democrats who have or desire office. He is willing, and has thus prostituted the judicial ermine to the base purpose of partisan political preferment. In order that he might be governor he would use the judge's bench, that should be above, and too sacred ever to be touched by the polluting touch of partisan politics. Yet Judge Pershing does not hesitate to drag the judge's bench and his judicial honor down into the murky atmosphere of party politics. Is the man who is ready and willing to do this, a safe man to elect to the responsible and trying position of Governor of this great Commonwealth?

But Democrats say that he is a man of courage and fearless in the discharge of his duty; that he sentenced three commissioners, who had been convicted of stealing the public funds, to the penitentiary.

He may have done his duty, and what the law required and demanded in that case, and had he done otherwise he would have deserved impeachment. But does that case furnish a good reason why Republicans should elect Judge Pershing Governor of Pennsylvania over the gallant and honest Hartranft, on Tuesday next? Surely not because the three commissioners were Democrats, and it is the most natural thing in the world for Democratic officials to steal where they can, and they were convicted by a jury of their peers, and a bolting Democratic Judge, known by the name of Pershing, was compelled by law to sentence them. There is no doubt but they were guilty, as so found by the jury, and deserved punishment. So as long as Democrats possess ther predisposition to steal public funds, it would hardly be safe to tempt Judge Pershing with the gubernatorial office.

IT will in the interest of the people to clean out the Court House ring if only for one term.

OUR CANDIDATES.

Lieutenant David Glenn.

This gentleman is the Republican candidate for High Sheriff of Centre county. No one who knows him will doubt his ability to fill the office intelligently and competently should he be elected. His private character and integrity are beyond reproach. He bears the record of a gallant soldier. He lost an arm in the service of his country, and is unable to make a living by manual labor, consequently, he is a poor man. If any man deserves a position of trust and profit, where is there to be found a more deserving man than Mr. Glenn? If he were able to work, he would not ask the office; if he had both his arms, he could earn a livelihood by manual labor. He has neither wealth nor the means of making a living by day's work. If there be any feelings of justice, any honesty, any kindness of heart in the voters of Centre county, they will unite as one man and elect Mr. Glenn to the office of Sheriff this fall. It has been circulated by that prince of liars, W. W. Brown, that Mr. Glenn, under the new constitution, is not eligible to the office. This is a falsehood, and nobody knows it better than Brown. Every lawyer in Bellefonte will substantiate our assertion, that he is eligible.

Hon. Samuel Christ.

This gentleman will be surprised when he sees the above prefix to his name. He has always been honest, unobtrusive, intelligent Sam Christ, lumberman. But he is, nevertheless, one of the most honorable of men. He is a hard-working lumberman, has spent many days and months in the forests of Centre and Clearfield counties at hard work. He has been a careful business man, and has amassed quite a good little competency. It will be asserted that he is a national banker, which we nail as a falsehood ahead of their forth-coming slander. He is an honest man and the palms of his hands are not itching with bribe money, as is the case with his opponent, Dr. Boyer. Should the people of this district elect Samuel Christ to the State Senate, he will be an honor and a credit to the district, and will serve his constituents with fidelity.

Col. George A. Bayard.

Our candidate for county Treasurer has been reported to be incompetent to perform the duties of county treasurer, should he be elected. Because they see him about his foundry with ragged clothes and sooty face, they look down upon him because he is poor and not afraid of work. But let them not deceive themselves. Beneath that homely exterior, is a head as level and a heart as big, as the county produces. Bayard is poor, Musser is worth $100,000; Bayard is competent, Musser is incompetent. Choose between them.

Mr. William W. Rogers,

one of our candidates for Commissioner, is a man peculiarly qualified for the office of commissioner. First, he is an honest man. No man can say aught against him. He is an active, energetic, industrious man; always busy, always careful, always vigilant. He is a competent man. Not like some of the opposing candidates, he can both read and write. How a set of men who can hardly write their own names,—men who have little or no knowledge at all of figures—can be placed in an office requiring so much care and attention, and business capacity, is beyond our apprehension, except that it may be to befog and bemuddle the accounts of the county so that nobody can understand them. William Rogers will be a safe and intelligent custodian of the finances of the county.

Col. Andy Gregg.

No man in Pennsvalley is better known or more favorably known, than Andy Gregg. Everybody in Centre county knows him. All know him to be an honest man, and well suited for a position on the Board of County Commissioners of Centre county. The Gregg family is one of the oldest and most honored and honorable families in the county, and Andrew Gregg is a worthy son of a noble scion. That both he and William Rogers will be triumphantly elected on Tuesday next, we have no doubt. Honest tax-payers are tired of ring-rule. Our county tax this year is nearly one fourth more than it was last. We have a jail that cost $70,000, that Judge Orvis himself said was not a safe place to confine criminals. It is a worthless structure. Built six or seven years ago and utterly wothless now. Voters of Centre county, take care of your own interests and place Andy Gregg and William Rogers in the commissioners' office.

POSITIVE WORK.

The following resolutions adopted by the Junior Sons, speak for themselves and show that that organization has determined to guard and protect itself against the control and direction of a mercenary and political demagogueical leadership. That some men have been trying to run the organization in their own special interest and benefit, and adverse to the best interests of the organization, is manifest to every thinking member of the order, and patent to every outside observer. That outside political influences have been, through the manipulations of agents outside of the order, trying to force the order to adopt a political policy that, instead of enuring beneficially to the order, must be injurious to its interests and objects, and result in the very dissolution of the order itself, is clear to every one. If the object of the order be to improve and better the condition of the honest laboring men of the county, either politically or otherwise, then the grand object of the organization should stand paramount to every other consideration, and no mercenary control should be for a moment tolerated in the organization, nor should the grand object and purpose of the organization be prostituted to the base purpose of advancing the personal interests of one or two individuals, or to give political power or strength to any outside party leader.

We therefore commend the action of the Bellefonte Lodge to the consideration and approval of every other lodge in the county, and believe that, if they desire to preserve their organization and make it useful and beneficial, that they will discard, as has done the Bellefonte organization, the really *one man power* that seeks to use the order for self-aggrandizement, and to the injury and very destruction of the order, and will show their independence and stand by the paramount object of their organization. We give the resolutions below:

BELLEFONTE, PA., Oct. 20, 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Bellefonte Lodge No. 14, "J. S. of '76," held October 19, 1875, the following preambles and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Centre county Assembly of "Junior Sons of '76," being led by men not having the best interest of our order at heart, did, at their last meeting, put in nomination a ticket to be voted at our coming election; and

WHEREAS, That ticket was set up, as we believe, in the interest of individuals outside of the order, and without giving us a fair chance to instruct our representatives for men of our choice; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of Bellefonte Lodge No. 14, "J. S. of '76," do not consider ourselves bound to support a ticket so made.

THERE is a concern in New York City who style themselves Dunn & Co., whose business it is to publish a book called a "Merchantile Report," in which they purport to give the financial standing of every business man in the United States, and Canada. The manner in which they obtain the information is to employ a half-starved lawyer, of the Democratic school, who makes up the figures for them according to his ideas. He has it in his power to give a house a fictitious standing, a house of moderate means can be reported of great wealth, or a good concern of limited standing, just as he chooses. This is the kind of information this concern bases the standing of our business community on. In addition to their book, they publish a paper, weekly or monthly, containing all the mortgages and judgments against everybody, and we understand that the present Democratic candidate for Prothonotary is their agent for this county. A man could not be engaged in a meaner business, and we trust that there are no Republicans who are so unprincipled as to engage in it.

DON'T forget the claims of David M. Glenn, the hard-working candidate for Sheriff. If the people look to their own interest he will be the next Sheriff of Centre county.

The Most Interesting Prohibition Meeting of the Season.

E. T. TUTEN, ESQ.:

SIR:—As a "Prohibitionist" I enclose you the following, and will thank you to publish it in the REPUBLICAN, in hopes that it may reach the eyes, and convince the deluded senses of many of our good and honest Republicans before the election, and prevent them from committing an error, they may and will sadly regret, And oblige an old

PROHIBITIONIST.

To the Editor of the Pittsburg Commercial.

On Saturday evening, 16th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal church at Millerstown, Butler county, Mrs. Hill, of Pittsburgh, held forth for the benefit of the Prohibition party. She went for Gen. J. F. Hartranft with a vengeance. She denounced the German element wholesale as infidels, Sabbath-breakers, etc., etc., and gave the Republican party fits in a scolding woman's style. At the conclusion of her speech, she called upon the Rev. Isaiah Delo for a few remarks. Mr Delo is a minister of the English Lutheran Church, and was on a visit to the people of his denomination here, and had no intention of doing any speaking outside of his own pulpit. He asked the lady to excuse him. The Chairman insisted on Mr. Delo speaking, and the audience clamored for him. At last his reverence stepped out and began in the following strain: "I am a Prohibitionist to the backbone, but it is well for us to consider the means we use to attain a given end. Now, I have just come from an election in my State, Ohio, and I consider it my duty before God to walk up to the polls and vote for the Republican party. Had I voted Prohibition I would only have helped Rome and Rum. I choose to vote against Rome and Rum for Honesty."

He said that the wholesale denunciations of the Germans was wrong; that Sabbath-breakers and infidels existed in the ranks of the native-born Americans as well as in the Germans, and that among the Germans we found some of the most solid, patriotic men in the State, and frequently good, sound temperance men, too. Governor Hartranft was a good Governor and deserved re-election, and in signing the repeal bill he only gave his sanction to the very thing that the representatives of the people had legislated upon. If people wanted good laws passed or good ones kept on the statute books, they must take the precaution to send proper representatives. In short, he knocked the whole of the former speeches into a ridiculous jumble. He is a good speaker, and a clever, jovial man, and was no doubt enjoying the meeting as much as his audience.

Another amusing part of the performance was the delight of Rev. Mr. Scott, M. E. minister, who had said to the chairman that he (Scott) had "better not speak." But he showed his colors in his face as the Lutheran brother waded in. He was the most tickled man of the party. Is it not about time that our Prohibitionist brethren got their eyes open in this matter? I don't mean to charge them with insincerity, or say a word against the cause; but surely, any Republican temperance man can see at a glance that a vote for Browne is a vote for the Democracy. There is no use quibbling about the matter—the plain facts are that Browne cannot in any event be elected. No one dreams that he can, not even himself. Then, does it not necessarily follow that every Republican vote cast for Browne is a Republican vote not cast for, but actually against the Republican party, and consequently in aid of the Democracy?

Now, no matter what may be said about local option repeal, such are the facts. A Prohibition vote by a Republican means the disruption, so far as he is concerned, of the Republican party. Can there be a man who ever claimed kin with the party of freedom who in this hour, when "Rome and Rum" Democracy are straining might and main to hold and control the State, will thus aid the enemy?

We may shut our eyes to the future, try to postpone the evil day, refuse to accept the issue thrust upon us, but the struggle is coming—indeed the fight has already begun between the priest and free schools, between Church and State, Rome and the Republic, despotism or freedom; and he who seeks to destroy the great party that is ready to grapple with the new foe as it did with the old, and again lead us to glorious victory, is as great a traitor to the best interests of humanity as the late breeders of slaves.

PROH.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

The Double Harvest.

The farmer sat at his kitchen door,
Smoking his noonday pipe,
And over the fields his eyes were cast,
Where the grain is so golden,
Nodded away
Through the summer day,
With shadow and sunshine hard at play.

Down by the gate the farmer saw
(And he chuckled low in glee)
Two, who whispered together there.
"So," said the farmer, "I see!
If I guess aright,
And their skies are bright,
There'll be harvesting soon with main and might."

The weeks went by and the old barn groaned
With the might of harvest store;
But the farmer laughed, for well he knew
There remained one harvest more,
Since Cupid had sown,
With grain of his own,
A crop that love must harvest alone.

The farmer sat at his kitchen door
When the evening meal was done,
And he laid a kiss on his daughter's brow,
And welcomed his new-found son;
And the harvest-time,
With wedding-bells' chime,
Sang its days into merry rhyme.

"God Made Manifest."

A hard, stern man upon a sick bed lay,
More and more feeble with each passing day;
No hallowing dream of heavenly peace was there,
No ray of love divine—no breath of prayer.

Kind Christian friends, on holiest mission bent,
Came bright and hopeful—sad and anxious went;
Harder and sterner the Athaist grew,
The flinty heart no answering softness knew.

Angry at last at each persistent call,
With firm refusal he denied them all;
The Savior's sacred name he would not hear,
His loving words could find no listening ear.

"Wife, fetch the blackboard and a bit of chalk!
One way remains to stop this senseless talk;
I will write something which is truth indeed,
And have it placed where every one may read."

The thin, weak hand that scarce the chalk could hold,
Wrote "God is nowhere," large and bold;
The fearful sentence met his waking sight
In wretched mockery, by day and night.

Time crept along—hour after hour passed o'er,
While the death-angel still his touch forebore;
Lower and lower burned the flickering flame,
And slower yet the fitful pulses came.

Then, happier change repaid the anxious view—
And hope so long denied, sprang forth anew;
Through every vein a fuller current flowed,
And Heaven once more the gift of life bestowed.

Soon the fond father sought his banished child,
Who erst with prattle sweet, his heart beguiled;
Charmed to come back, she told her little news,
And showed her "nice new gown and pretty shoes."

"And that's not all"—the tones grew eager now—
"For I can read—my aunty taught me how!"
"Nonsense, my dear!" the father quick replied,
"You cannot read, I'm satisfied."

"Yes, father dear! Oh yes! I truly can,
For aunty taught me"—and the child began
To look around, perchance to find some way
Of proving what her words had failed to say.

The father smiled—and pointing to the wall
Said: "Well, read that, if you can read at all."
She hesitated—and the father spoke—
"I told you so—I knew it was a joke."

But still she kept her deep and earnest eyes
Fixed on the board, and soon, in glad surprise,
Exclaimed: "I know it now! Oh yes, I see!
'God—is—now here'—the last word puzzled me."

The conscience-stricken man, in mute amaze,
Covered his face to hide his startled gaze,
While, from the rocky fount, untouched for years,
Burst forth a flood of pure and holy tears.

"My God! my child, and has my darling learned
What I, with death so near, denied and spurned!
Father, forgive—and fill with love divine,
That life Thy mercy spared, now wholly Thine."

Our Story Teller.

How He Was Conquered.

BY PAUL PLUME.

Edward Horton sat in his solitary apartment one evening in the month of June, and gazed over the beautiful landscape presented to his eyes with anything but a pleasant countenance. His face wore a gloomy aspect, and he moved about in his seat with a quick and nervous motion.

Mr. Horton was a man of large wealth the greater part of his fortune having fallen to him by inheritance. Before he had reached middle life, his wife had died, and it was not until the daughter she had borne him had attained her seventeenth year that Edward Horton married again. The day that he again entered the matrimonial state, Margaret Horton, to show her displeasure at the act, eloped with a young man named Cantwell, and married him in a neighboring town.

Mr. Horton was a proud and stern man, and sometimes apt to be overbearing in his conduct. This act of his daughter aroused all the ire of his nature, and he vowed that he would never recognize her again as his child, neither should she inherit a penny of his wealth.

The lady who became the second wife of Edward Horton was a kind-hearted and sensible woman. She was very pretty, and very accomplished and young enough to have been Mr. Horton's daughter.

From the moment she entered Mr. Horton's house she bent her energies to soften the anger he evinced for his daughter, but Edward Horton's character was too stern and obstinate to yield even to the persuasions of his beautiful wife, and Mrs. Horton was forced to confess that she had utterly failed to move her husband's heart with pity toward poor Margaret.

The man who became the husband of Margaret Horton had only two qualities that could recommend him to favorable notice. He loved his wife, and he was remarkably amiable. But he was one of those persons who drift along in the world without aim or object. He had no means, and as soon as he realized the new responsibilities he had assumed, he sat down and commenced to repine. This state of things had the effect of throwing Margaret upon a sick bed.

Mrs. Horton, being apprised of the situation of her step-daughter, immediately brought the matter to the notice of her husband, but when he had listened to her appeal he turned away, forbidding her to mention the matter again in his hearing.

The evening we have introduced him to the reader, his wife had just left him. For some time past she had been in the habit of absenting herself for a short time every evening, and Edward Horton had begun to torture himself with doubts that made him exceedingly unhappy.

Could it be that his wife was growing tired of his society? Every evening she managed to glide away from his presence unobserved, and never did she, in the most distant way, allude to the fact or its cause. His nature was too proud to permit him to question her upon the subject, for that would have been a sort of admission that he was jealous, and not for all his wealth doubled would he have acknowledged such a thing.

The evening in question was clear and pleasant. Away in the west a pale and solitary star twinkled in the blue sky, and the birds were still twittering their good-night among their leafy boughs as Edward Horton, unable to endure the suspense which racked his heart, seized his hat, and rushed down the only path by which his wife could leave the grounds. Throwing himself beneath some white thorn bushes he waited patiently for events. An hour passed, and the clocks from the steeples of the city struck harshly upon his ear. He gazed toward the town a half mile away, and wondered if his wife had gone there.

Unable to solve the mental question, he walked back slowly to his house, and looked carelessly about the room. His wife was nowhere to be seen.

Disgusted with all he saw about him, and out of temper and reason, he went into a summer house and threw himself upon a bench, and was quickly absorbed in his thoughts. Scarcely had he begun to annoy himself with conjectures, ere he heard the voice of his wife giving some directions to the servants. Rising hastily he walked into the parlor.

"What a lovely night it is," exclaimed Mrs. Horton. "I took a run down to the meadow, and I declare that I almost wished to remain out of doors till morning."

Edward Horton gave a sort of grunt, at which his wife laughed.

"Why couldn't she have asked me to accompany her?" he thought, but he did not utter it.

The next evening Mr. Horton's mind was in a tumult of anxiety. He was waiting to see if his wife would disappear again. A servant brought him a card; there was a gentlemen who wished to see him.

"Why could not people call during the day?" he muttered, as he went out to meet the stranger.

It was only a person who came to solicit a subscription to a newspaper whose principles Edward Horton thoroughly detested. He snapped the canvasser up so sharply that he shut his book and left the house in a hurry. When Mr. Horton re-entered the parlor his wife was no longer there.

This state of things could not go on forever. There must be a termination sooner or later. Mr. Horton walked out on the piazza, and met one of the servants.

"Where is Mrs. Horton," he asked.

"Don't know, sir," replied the woman.

"See if you can find her, and tell her I wish to speak to her," he said.

After a few minutes the girl returned and said that Mrs. Horton must be out, as she could not discover her.

Hardly had she done speaking when Mrs. Horton appeared upon the scene. Her husband's brow grew dark as he remarked:

"Down to the meadow again this evening?"

"You have guessed correctly," replied Mrs. Horton.

"What in the world can you find to interest you there?" asked her husband.

"Oh! it's only my fancy. I love the solitude, the chirping of the crickets, the croak of the frogs in the far-off pond, and all the poetry which nature brings with the hour," replied his wife.

If Edward Horton was satisfied with the explanation, he didn't look so. But he dropped the subject and for several evenings his wife paid no more visits to the meadow.

One evening Mr. Horton announced his intention of taking a walk to the meadow, and asked his wife to accompany him. At first she tried to excuse herself, but finally acquiesced in her husband's request. Mr. Horton thought or fancied that her cheek grew pale as she took his arm. Her step too seemed less firm, and she was remarkably silent, and only spoke when answering his questions.

At length they reached a clump of maple trees that stood in the centre of the meadow, and served as a shelter to the cattle from the noon-day sun. Mr. Horton and his wife seated themselves upon a large stone, and were about to open conversation, when a man sprang up from behind one of the trees and ran away with all his speed.

Edward Horton jumped to his feet, and drawing a pistol from his pocket he leveled it at the retreating figure. Just as his wife struck his arm, the weapon discharged.

"What do you mean by that?" he asked, looking his wife full in the face; it was still light enough to see her eyes.

"Would you murder a fellow creature for simply being beneath your trees? I dare say that it was some poor tramp who intended sleeping here," said his wife.

"How do you know that?" replied Mr. Horton. "Suppose you had been coming here alone, the fellow might have assaulted you. In future I wish you would avoid this spot unless some one is with you."

"I never feel any timidity," replied Mrs. Horton. "No one will molest me, I assure you."

Whatever thoughts occupied Edward Horton's mind during his walk homeward, his tongue never uttered a reproach to the woman who hung upon his arm; but the following afternoon he left his house saying that he would not return until late at night.

When twilight fell he was safely ensconced from view behind a thicket that grew in full view of the grove in the meadow. Once or twice he placed his hand in his breast pocket until his fingers clenched the stock of his pistol, at which time he smiled with a sinister pleasure.

Darkness at length fell upon the earth, and he started when he heard the sound of approaching footsteps. By and by a man passed so close to him that he could hear his breathing. He proceeded to the maple trees, where he halted. The stars gave just light enough for Horton to keep the stranger in sight. Suddenly he saw a white figure coming across the green sward. A strange sensation came over him as he saw his wife meet the stranger. The cordial manner in which they shook hands sent a thrill of jealousy through his heart and he was on the point of confronting them, when a second thought determined him to make himself further acquainted with the object of these nocturnal meetings. Mrs. Horton took the man's arm and they hastened away toward the city, the husband cautiously following and never losing sight of them.

At length they stopped before a small cottage and, rapping at the door, entered. A moment later Edward Horton, with pale cheeks and strained eyes, had his face at the window. The sight that met his gaze caused him to feel a disdain for himself so utter that he would fain have reeled away from the spot had not curiosity kept him fast.

Margaret was sitting in a chair, looking very feeble and sick. Her husband, who had entered with Mrs. Horton, had seated himself near her side and her stepmother was kissing a young babe, just as Edward Horton peered under the blinds.

A short, stout man, in a clerical suit, stood in their midst, and shortly commenced the baptismal service. Mrs. Horton acting as god-mother. When asked to name the child, the answer returned was "Edward Horton."

The figure outside the window then waited to hear no more, but made a bound and hurried to his home, with a deep sense of the wrong he had done the woman who had been succoring his child.

The following day Mr. Horton requested his wife to have a couple of rooms put in order for guests.

"Who are coming?" she asked. He took her hand and looking into her honest eyes said: "Are there any persons you would willingly have share your home?"

"I know of only two," she replied, "but you would not—"

Before she could conclude the sentence her husband placed her finger upon her lips.

"Never mind," he rejoined, "from this time henceforth and forever your wishes shall be my law.

The next day there was joy in the Horton household, and the grandfather danced the pretty baby on his knee, and never again followed his wife to the meadow.

Political.

The Ohio Election—Defeat of the Inflationists.

The most important and exciting State election since the close of the civil war, says the New York *Herald*, has resulted in the defeat of Governor Allen and his associates on the inflation ticket, and the election of Mr. Hayes by a majority of not less than fifteen thousand. This is a blow from which the inflationists will never recover. It may be looked upon as a fortunate deliverance from a great political danger. "All the tears lie in an onion" which the Democrats of New York will shed over the defeat of their party in Ohio; for although the progress of Democratic victories is arrested, and a further humiliation awaits the party in Pennsylvania, the Democracy are not so hopelessly damaged as they would have been by the re-election of Governor Allen. But although his defeat is a lesser evil to the Democratic party than his election would have been on an inflation platform, the rejoicing over this canvass will all be on the side of the Republicans. They have reconquered a great State, which they lost two years ago; and, what is more important, they stand before the public as the successful champions of a sound currency, gaining a great moral as well as a great political advantage. They are fairly entitled to the credit of having rescued the country from a great danger, and their success will have a decided influence on the subsequent elections of the present year. For the sake of the country everybody should rejoice that inflation has nothing to show but its dead on the battle-field.

It is not difficult to trace the causes of this satisfactory result. The most important is the stupendous miscalculation of the Ohio Democrats in presenting the inflation issue, although in the eyes of demagogues this seemed at the outset a dexterous manœuvre. The basis of this calculation was the well known fact that a portion of the Ohio Republicans favored inflation, and a large accession to the Democratic strength was expected from this source. That this estimate seemed plausible to the Republicans as well as the Democrats was proved, first, by the feeble and halting declaration on the currency in the Republican platform; and, second and more forcibly, by the Republican alarm in the early weeks of the canvass. So great was the alarm that the Republican party tried to shift the issue to the school question; but, having no success in this attempted change of base, they returned with vigor to the proper battle-ground of the campaign, and thenceforward weakened the Democrats every day the contest continued. As soon as they boldly grappled with inflation their prospects began to improve, and during the last ten days the enemy staggered and reeled under their well-dealt blows.

The first effect of the bolder tactics was to consolidate the Republican party on anti-inflation ground. This effect was as much due to party spirit as to sound reasoning, the party pride of the inflation Republicans disposing them to listen with favoring attention to arguments, whose force could not be resisted when not obstructed by prejudice. Previously inflation had not been a question between the two political parties, but a non-partisan question dividing both organizations and a sectional question between the West and the East. But when the Ohio canvass began to grow warm, and the attempt to make it turn on the school question failed, there was nothing left for the Republicans but to come to close quarters with the inflationists, and to be bolder in the fight than they had been in their platform. They had no difficulty in turning the whole current of the party feeling on their side against rag money, and as soon as they were sure of their own voters the only thing necessary to success was to bring them all to the polls. According to the accounts there was a larger vote in Ohio than was ever before polled in the State; and a full vote was all the Republicans needed when they were once past the danger of desertion on the currency question. They are indebted to the Democrats for the extraordinary fulness of the vote. The issue presented by that party was exciting enough to overcome public apathy, even if there had been but little speaking, and the extraordinary activity of the Democratic canvass operated as a challenge, which was taken up by the Republicans in every part of the State. No canvass was ever more energetic and thorough, and the interest which was aroused aided the Republicans from the day that they felt assured that they would not be weakened by inflationist desertions. In the last days of the canvass the Democrats were as much alarmed as the Republicans had been at the beginning. They made a futile change of front in the face of the enemy in the final stages of the battle by declaring that they did not advocate inflation, but only resisted contraction and a forced resumption of specie payments. If they had not quickened the emulation of their opponents by so bold and active a canvass they might have carried the State by Republican apathy. The practical effect of this ostentatious activity has been to stir party feeling to its profoundest depths, and bring the whole Republican strength to the polls.

This unprincipled and mischevous canvass has inflicted prodigious damage on the Democratic party. It has stripped it of the wonderful prestige it gained by its brilliant series of victories last year, and its gains this year in Maine and California, and has arrested the inward flow of its tidal wave. It has divided, disorganized and demoralized the party, bringing its leaders into open conflict, creating a state of war between the Democracy of the East and West, arousing jealousies and recriminations which it will be difficult to allay, and which will destroy the party if they continue. It has practically united the Republicans on the currency question, whereas they were before as badly divided as the Democrats. It has identified a large section of the Democracy, including the party in the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, with a policy as odious and dishonorable as the repudiation of a gambling debt by an individual. This comparison concedes in behalf of the inflationists that their estimate of the public obligations is correct, (a concession made only for the sake of argument); and even from that point of view it exhibits their policy as detestable—for even gambling debts are paid by men of honor, and they would be ostracised from the society of gentlemen if they repudiated them. At the very worst the inflationists cannot consider the promises of the government as more destitute of obligation than gambling debts, and it is infamous to repudiate even these. But outside of inflation circles the public engagements are not put on any such level. In the estimation of the sound part of the community they are pledges of the public faith which must be sacredly kept. The Ohio inflationists have brought odium on their party by making it chargeable with a willingness to dishonor the government.

This disreputable canvass and disastrous election have blighted the fairest hopes of the Democratic party. With its worst elements led by a demagogue like Governor Allen, with Governor Tilden running the party in this State to promote his ambitious personal aspirations, and the prospect of a bitter quarrel and bandying of recriminations between their followers, the immediate prospects of the party are not brilliant. The Democratic defeat in Ohio carries, as its inevitable consequence, a Democratic defeat in Pennsylvania, and a diminution of the Democratic majority in New York by the new hope and courage that will be infused into the Republicans.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In my letter of August 21st I gave a description of Lienard's great painting, "The Siege of Paris." This monster picture, 360 feet long and 50 feet high, painted by the thirty best artists in France, has arrived in New York, where it will remain for a few days, upon request, to enable art connoisseurs to have a glimpse of it.

The great panorama of "The Siege of Paris" was painted at No. 10 Rue Alibert, in one of the vast buildings belonging to the Compaignie des Pompes Funebres, under the able direction of Col. Lienard, and intended for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial. Thirty artists were employed on this monster picture for months. The beginning of the enterprise was attended with numberless drawbacks, incidental to the production of a work on so vast a scale. It was commenced in a frame building, specially erected to receive it, on the left bank of the Siene; this construction, together with the half completed picture, were destroyed in the tornado which passed over Paris on the 7th of last June, and the work had all to be begun again. Extra artists were engaged and renewed efforts made to get the panorama finished in time. These exertions were crowned with success, and the picture is now completed. It surpasses in beauty and interest even its far-famed prototype on the Champs Elysees, the point of view being better selected and the panorama of the distant city being far more complete. To transport the gigantic canvas ten huge wagons had to be specially constructed, on which it was conveyed to the railway station; thence it was transferred to ten cars lashed together, by which means it was taken to Havre; thence embarked on board the French steamer. The incidental charges for export, freight, etc., were remitted by the French Government, which has manifested an unusual degree of interest in the undertaking.

The Coliseum building of New York has been engaged in which to place this wonderful painting, and Mr. Dobbins, the contractor for the erection of the Centennial exhibition buildings, is now making arrangements to remove the building to Fairmount Park, in this city, for the purpose of mounting Lienard's diorama in that very appropriate structure.

Ohio will exhibit an old boy aged 116 years at our Centennial, as a living illustration of the salubrity of the climate of the Buckeye State.

A section of one of the big trees of California is on its way to the big fair. It is sixteen feet long, twenty feet in diameter, and was taken from a sapling two hundred and seventy-six feet in height.

KEELY'S MOTOR.

As I turned the corner of Nineteenth and Jefferson streets, the other day, to enter my residence, a spirited horse and bran new carriage, dashed around the corner in an opposite direction; and as the speed of the horse was too swift for the sharp turn made by the vehicle, it was upset, and a man, woman and child were scattered promiscuously around on the cobble-stones. I assisted in gathering them up, and great was my surprise to find that the driver was Keely, the motor man. Upon ascertaining that fact I concluded that the motor chap was experimenting, for the purpose of practically ascertaining at what rate of speed it would be safe to send his mogine around the sharp corners it will have to turn before it enters upon the stright road to success.

From the remark Motor Keely made on gaining his equilibrium, "that it was the fault of that damn'd horse," I infer that it was not an experiment at all. Keely's experience in the fast horse line is so recent, and that upset so precipitous, and the results of his motor so problematical, that I venture to suggest a postponement of any further attempt to break his neck, at least until his motor starts upon its trial trip.

SCARED.

As I was writing this letter a man in his bare feet, with nothing but pants and shirt on, rushed unceremoniously into my house, and in heartrending accents begged me to protect him. As he was a man I had never seen before, I confess to being startled. I asked him what was the matter, and he replied; "Dat man Finnegan he yust kill me dead." As I knew Finnegan kept a boarding house just round the corner, a light dawned upon me, and I allowed him to explain. He did it about in this way:

"I vas backing mine drunk to go vay from Finnegan's to-morrow, and I lost dot breast-pins vot I vears in my shirts, and I look all around for dot breastpins and don't not find him any more, and so I go down to Mrs. Finnegan and I open der door and I yust go a leetle vay in dot bed-chambers of Finnegan, and I ask der frow if she see anytings of dat breastpin vot I loss, and yust then dot tam Finnegan coomed up stairs and he say: 'You Gott tam Dutchman, what are you doing in my frow's bed-chambers?' and I tells him dot I lost my breastpins vot I vears in der bosom of my front shirt; and mitout saying anoder ting, dot Finnegan he yust tooks me by mine shirt collars and mine pant seats and he knocks me down some stairs. Och, mein Gott, mein Gott, dot Finnegan he vill took mine life."

As Finnegan is the sweeper at the Nineteenth street car stables, and is a diminutive-looking little Irishman, his wife a buxom young beauty of twenty-five, and the Dutchman a big six-footer, broad and straight as Aleck McClure, and not unlike Aleck in the beauty of his physique, I do not wonder at the ebullition of Finnegan's temper, which rose as rapidly as the Dutchman descended the stairs. I question whether Finnegan would even have cooled off had he dashed out barefoot and in a breezy night shirt, through the fresh October air, for almost a square, as Hans did. As the Dutchman left the neighborhood that night, and has not returned, I am of the opinion that "dot breastpins" has not yet been found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As the workmen were raising the timbers of the agricultural building, on Tuesday last, a tornado, which, from its force, seemed to come from Ohio, struck the huge timbers, and with a terrific crash they fell to the ground, terribly wounding a score of men.

"Circulation larger than any paper published in Philadelphia, with a single exception, the *Public Ledger*," is what the bright, welcome *Evening Star* of this city keeps at the head of its editorial columns day after day.

"Circulation larger than any paper published in this city, except the *Public Ledger*," is what the *Times* had at the head of its columns until the *Star* said, "Show up or shut up," and now Col. McClure, who resembles Washington in veracity as well as in personal appearance, says: "The circulation of the *Times* is now nearly equal to all the other morning papers combined, except the *Ledger*." As the *Star* is an afternoon journal, it feels as proud as a bright sea cock at having made its light Brahma neighbor take to water.

If the 50,000 daily visitors at the Centennial exhibition are to depend upon our city horse cars to carry them from their hotels to the fair grounds and back, then will curses be loud, long, broad, thick, deep and high. It is a sad sight to see fifty men hanging on the cars by their eyelids, and two spavined, consumptive, epizooitical horses making frantic efforts to crawl through their collars in the vain attempt to start such an overcrowded car. The best chance for a fortune is for some enterprising chap to enter a wooden horse at the exhibition, whose internal apparatus will require coal instead of corn to keep him running.

Mr. James S. Chambers, publisher of the *Day*, has "ratted" his paper. Mr. Chambers is president of the Board of Poor Guardians, and it may be fun for him to fill up his almshouse with printers, on starving wages, but it is sober earnestness for the poor compositor, whose wages he has cut down.

The death of Attorney-General Dimmick has started out a number of eminent "barristers," as they call themselves, for the vacant office. Whether Sergeant, Collis, or Lewis Waln Smith, barrister, or Counsellor Brewster, or Attorney Ruddiman, or Lawyer Perkids, or Judge Butler, all from this section of the State, will be the lucky man, is a problem that Governor Hartranft only can solve. Its result will probably be made known after the November election.

J. W. F.

Limb-fatic men are most apt to have the gout.

Marriages of Great Men.

Byron married Miss Milbank to get money to pay his debts. It turned out a bad shift.

Robert Burns married a farm girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in a plowed field. He was irregular in his life and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

Milton married the daughter of a country squire, but lived with her but a short time. He was an austere, exacting literary recluse, while she was a rosy, romping country lass that could not endure the restraint imposed upon her, so they separated. Subsequently, however, she returned, and they lived tolerable happy.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacredly observed, and sincere affection existed.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the great bard himself. Like most of the great poets he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affections on the other sex.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say that she was worthy of him, and they lived as married folks should—in perfect harmony.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected, on account of John's being a lawyer—he had a bad opinion of the morals of that profession.

John Howard, the great philanthropist, married his nurse. She was altogether beneath him in social life and intellectual capacity, and besides this was fifty-two years old, while he was but twenty-five. He would not take "No" for an answer, and they lived happily together until she died, which occurred two years afterwards.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant. She made an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

It is not generally known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living. She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devoutedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children fortunately were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they do not evince the talent of the great "State Rights" advocate.

A Lost Method of Expression.

It has been too much the fashion of late to decry this department of the work of house-keeping as useless and menial, and to insist that money ought to be its result, leaving to the wife and daughter time for self improvement and higher duties. There can be no doubt that the average American house-keeper often becomes a slave to her store closet, one-third of the year being spent in preparing food for the remainder; canned vegetables, salt meat, pickles and preserves are often the millstone which drags her soul and body down to a very low level. But there is another side to the subject, and we may strike the just middle ground on it as on any other. Nobody wants a George Elliot, a Florence Nightingale or Jesse Fremont, to give her time to compounding piccalillis or preserves. But while one woman is a leader in society, literature, or philanthropy, ninty-nine adopt some smaller way to make themselves useful and helpful in bettering and brightening the little world about them, and these smaller ways in city life are frequently incessant devotion to visiting, to music, to making horrible and exhausting efforts at house decoration. We confess that when we have sat down to feasts where the vegetables smacked too strongly of the professional canner's art, where the meats were ill cooked, the offense of the pickles was rank with vitriol, and the desserts bore the inextinguishable flavor of the confectioners's shop, and when, after dinner, we have been called on to listen to feeble strumming of the piano, or weak criticisms on the last exhibition, or to admire works of art in the shape of spatterdash, or Persian embroideries on Turkish toweling, we have remembered the busy Pennsylvania kitchen, and the bountiful table of old Virginia matrons; the delicious flavor, idiosyncracy, if we may call it so, of every dish; the care with which the father's taste in soups, and the boys' fancy for certain jams were remembered from year to year; the thousand ways in which skill and good taste and affection were shown in this base art of cookery; the genuine home made flavor of the dishes, the talk, the very fun—we are not at all sure that women in ignoring this ancient craft so utterly, have not slighted one of their strongest modes of expression.

A whimsical comparison being made between a clock and a woman, Charles Fox observed that he thought the simile bad: "For," said he, "a clock serves to point out the hours, and a woman makes us forget them."

"Never say dye" till your hair is gray.

Miscellaneous.

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THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city.

WE have better facilities for doing all kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen.

SUBSCRIBE for the **Bellefonte Republican**, a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

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WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York			9 25 a. m
"	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	8.35 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
"	"	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
"	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
"	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
"	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
"	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada			7.40 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
"	"	Renovo	4.30 p. m
"	"	Bellefonte	4.35 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia			8.00 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
"	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Williamsport	6.10 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a. m
"	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
"	"	arr. at Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.15 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
"	"	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte			8.16 a. m
"	"	Renovo	9.10 a. m
"	"	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.00 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6.20 p
"	"	New York	9.15 p. m
"	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11. 20 a. m
"	"	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
"	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
"	"	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
"	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
"	"	Phila	6.45 a. m
"	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
"	"	arr at Harrisburg	3.55 a m
"	"	Baltimore	7.35 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
"	"	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mail. MLS.	A.M.	Exs. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 15
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 53	6 08
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	54	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.	2 25	P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40		5 55	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10		2 25	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M.	5 10	

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's P	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. P. SMITH, Supt.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE!

144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

WM. WHITTIER, M. D.,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—There are large numbers of Deeds, or title papers, on file in the Recorder's office, the accumulation of years, which it may be much to the advantage of parties interested to repossess without delay. Indeed many of these papers are imperfect and incomplete, and so noted by the Recorder. All deeds, mortgages, etc., on file, upon which the State tax and Recorder's fees remain unpaid, ought to be, and must be, promptly attended to by the parties interested, to avoid the costs which will necessarily accrue, on further neglect.

I. I. GRENOBLE, Recorder.

Recorder's Office, Bellefonte, July 27, 1875.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates,

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death annoncements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$3.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	3.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Voters of Centre county, as to whether D. A. Musser or G. A. Bayard should be elected County Treasurer:

Musser's record is as dark as the infernal regions. Read the following, and for the proof call on these parties mentioned, or of almost any citizen of Penn township. Is a man of Musser's character and wealth to be allowed to send his son Pierce to fill the office of Treasurer of the county of Centre? and I will mention said Pierce's name again before I am done. Voters, look for one moment at this man Musser, and then say to yourself, as an honest man, wishing to do justice to the people of Centre, "Shall I vote for him, or if I do, am I an honest man?" For information go to the church to which he has his name, and ask the members in regard to his honesty as a miller or citizen, and see what many of them will tell you. I could mention many parties for you to ask who live in Penn township, who know him. But as to his standing as a Christian and an honest, fair dealing man, ask J. H. Van Ormer, who came from Mifflin county, a stranger to D. A. Musser, to rent one of his grist mills at Millheim, and at that time said to McAlister and Beaver, his counsellors and attorney's in the outrage, he could swear to, and we are sure will yet. Let him tell you how said Musser induced him to agree to pay $1000 per year rent, for said mill, by lying and misrepresentations made to Van Ormer by Musser, when he will know, as well as all others acquainted with said mill, it was not worth $500 of that, and afterwards was willing to settle with said Van Ormer at his own offer, rather than then have the facts shown and proven in court. As for him being honest in the mill, the one at his residence door, we just refer you to Mr. Anman, his present miller, John Brean, and Mr. Anman, the present miller's brother; and we could say many others. So much for his honesty. Will he go to Bellefonte himself? No. He has said again and again that he intends to send his boy Pierce there to attend to the office—and, we say, drink whiskey. This man Musser cannot go himself; and why? Because he owns two large grist mills and several saw mills, and has quite a large interest in the railroad, and many acres of land to attend to at home, the value of which is said to be about $100,000. He can not and will not go. But here is the secret of the whole affair. He has spent quite a sum to send his Pierce to different schools, to do other things perhaps than drink whiskey, and the amount for tuition and whiskey bills are more than his "dady" feels like losing on such a worthless boy, for all who know him, know he is to all intents and purposes a fraud. He has never done a day's work in his life, and when at home and wakened up to breakfast at 9 or 10 o'clock, if handled gently will not swear more than half the words spoken; then walk the streets of Millheim in his fine clothes, half full of whiskey, looking down on poor men because their father was not rich, and think he is the only young gentleman of Millheim. Now this boy's father wants the tax-payers of Centre county to pay him back the money he has so uselessly spent for this young man Pierce. Then Pierce can go to Bellefonte as he did the day of the convention when Meek nominated Pierce's father, and cry out with his hat floating in the air, and himself chuck full to the neck of bad whiskey, at the top of his voice, to the disgrace of all concerned in Meek's convention: "Good for $1,000 for me;" and was likely to and would have flown had he not had on such a load of rot-gut whiskey. Pretty boy for treasurer of Centre county.

But Musser says Philip Gephart is to handle the money, when a certain bank don't use it, at so much on the dollar. So, all right, let us elect Dan Musser, Pierce Musser, Philip Gephart, and some good bank, and they can run the machine, we would think. But then they must all have pay. That won't do.

Then let us elect an honest, poor, hard-working man like G. A. Bayard, and the people will say it was a glorious act for the tax-payers. Let the people ask Dan Musser's sisters and brothers, and brothers-in-law, where this man Dan Musser got his money, and what he is trying to do with them for the balance of the estate, and see what they say for Dan Musser, the $100,000 candidate for treasurer of Centre county. Honest men of Centre county, speak at the ballot-box on Tuesday, the 2d day of November next. Let all honest men consider well before they cast their vote.

How Shall Christians Vote?

We believe many good christian men have engaged in political action on the temperance question this fall, and that they are honest as they are earnest. But what can they gain? If their desire is simply to have revenge on those whom they believe to have done wrong politically, do they think that two wrongs will make a right? Is such a course Christian in its character? Can Christians vent their spleen, or assist bad men to trade off Christian duty for gain, and be innocent? Let the Christian men of the community consider well how they may best promote the cause of temperance, and diverting themselves of all ill feelings toward men that they believe may have done wrong politically. Let them so vote that the best interests of the temperance cause may be subserved, and the union of its friends be preserved. The church of God is deeply interested in the promotion of the cause of temperance, and no hasty or improper action should be taken by any of its members, that might injure or in any wise imperil its present interests or ultimate success. Every Christian in this great crisis should be careful that what he does should count for God and temperance, and not for evil men, and free rum.

TEMPERANCE VOTER.

Live Issues Thoroughly Discussed.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by John W. Frazier, before the Rawle Club of Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—Democratic orators and editors assure us that "the Republican party, having organized for a single object, the extinction of slavery—and having accomplished its mission, nothing remains for it but to disband." During the few minutes that I shall engage your attention, I will endeavor to prove that this assertion of Democratic teachers is wholly false; that a great work yet remains for the Republican party to do, and that its mission will not end until its destined duties are all performed.

The extinction of American slavery was a grand accomplishment, and right magnanimous is it for the Democratic party to concede to Republicans an honor so distinguished; this magnanimity is doubtless equalled only by their ardent desire for the disbandment they long for, and which, in spite of their longings and assertions, will not soon occur.

In wiping out slavery, the Republican party had to face a great rebellion, which was organized, led and maintained by the Democratic party. To save the nation, Democracy would have destroyed a great debt, aggregating three thousand million of dollars, was incurred to provide the Union soldiers with food and clothing while battling in defence of the nation in jeopardy; to pay the legless and disabled veterans that survived the war, a pension, and to give to the widow and fatherless of those who fell in battle, that which would in a small degree alleviate the loss of husband and protector. Until the last dollar of that debt is paid, so long as a veteran continues to hobble around on a wooden leg, and while a dead soldier's orphan, or widow lives to draw a pension, so long will the mission of the Republican party exist.

"Nothing now remains but disbandment," say the Democratic statesmen. If the Republican party were to disband to-morrow, our public school system, the pride and greatest glory of American institutions would not survive it one short year.

Gentlemen, this is the first time in my life that I have raised my voice against any religious denomination; but when the hand of the Democratic party was raised against the life of the nation, I gave my humble services to the cause of my country, and so now, when the hand of the Catholic Democratic party is raised to strike a death blow at the crowning glory of America—our public schools—I enlist my services in defence of the public schools, and I care not whether it be in the field or forum. The Democratic party, acting as the champion of the Romish clergy, have made war upon the public school system in four States that adjoin Pennsylvania—New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Maryland—and in our own city and State it has been assailed by Democracy; and no matter how loth Republicans may be to engage in a sectarian struggle, it is our duty, our glorious duty, the grandest mission that has yet been imposed upon us, to take up the gage of battle in behalf of the public school system of this county.

The Catholic press has torn the mask from the face of the Romish Church, and it stand forth to-day in all its defiant deformity as a sectarian political body, the corner stone and superstucture, the root and branch, aye, the very life of the Democratic party.

This assault upon our public schools, precipited by the Catholic clergy, has been made boldly, deliberately and systematically; says the *Southern Catholic* of Memphis, the official organ of the Catholic church in the Southern States, "It is incredible to believe that any Catholic who has a modicum of self-respect and love for his church can co-operate with the Republican party. It is scarcely necessary to urge our fellow Catholics to assemble everywhere around the Democratic colors, for Catholics are all by choice, or necessity, external to the Republican party."

Said Senator Thurman, of Ohio—a prominent Democratic leader and possible candidate for the presidency a year hence, in a speech recently delivered in Ohio, in defence of the Romish clergy: "Did you ever hear of a Catholic priest making a stump speech? Did you ever hear of a priest running for office? If the Catholic priesthood had interfered in politics, he should like to know how and when and where."

Had Senator Thurman been a member of the Catholic church, he would not have asked those questions; he would have heard the edict of Archbishop Purcell read from every Catholic pulpit in Ohio, directing the laity to vote against the new constitution, because it had in it a provision against a division of the public school fund. Senator Thurman did not hear of the Catholic priest who went to Columbus last winter when the Ghegan bill was before the Assembly, and who made use of this language to a number of Democratic Senators:

"Now, gentlemen, I shall not ask you again to pass this bill for us, but on the other hand, I dare you to vote against it. If this bill is not passed before this Session closes, so help me God, priest as I am, I will take the stump next fall against the Democratic party. Now kill this bill if you dare."

Senator Thurman would doubtless designate these as gentle admonitions, and not interferences by priests.

Had Senator Thurman attended the Catholic churches of New Jersey, on Sunday the 5th day of September, he would have seen ballots for the constitutional amendments distributed, by order of the priests, with those amendments erased which prohibit grants of money or land for sectarian purposes, and guaranteeing a continuance of the public school system.

Had Senator Thurman been a member of the committee on estimates for city government, of New York, he would have heard a Catholic priest inform the Democratic members of that committee just what the Catholics demanded for charitable purposes for the ensuing year. As the Senator was not a member of that committee and has probably not heard of the action of that New York priest, I will inform him that he secured just $286,436 for the Catholic charity institutions of New York city, for the year 1876; while all the Protestent denominations combined, including the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and the Blind Asylum of that city, got but $45,313, all told.

The Catholic press is doing its best to stir up a sectarian war, and it has but to keep on a short time longer and it will doubtless succeed to its heart's content, if not a little more. I will not weary your patience with extracts from Catholic journals, and will give you but three short selections as a fair indication of the tone of the Roman Catholic press of this Country.

The *Shepherd of the Valley*, a leading Catholic paper of St. Louis, says:

"In the future, when we shall have gained the ascendency in this country, as we surely shall, then will it be true, even as our enemies now say, that there will be no more religious liberty, as there ought not to be."

The *Freemans'* journal of Boston, also Catholic, said on Dec. 11th 1874, in exulting over a prospect of a destruction of the free school system:

"We do not want to be taxed for Protestant or Godless schools. Let the public school system go where it came from—the devil. We want Christian schools, and the State cannot tell us what Christianity is."

The "Telegraph" leading Catholic paper of Cincinnati says:

"It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country when, under the laws of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces. Until then, modern paganism will triumph."

The distribution of ballots in the Romish churches of New Jersey by the priests, instructing the laity to vote down those amendments which protected the public schools from sectarian influences, had the effect of arousing the Methodist, Baptist Presbyterian, German Reformed, and all other Protestant denominations and uniting them in a solid mass in favor of those amendments the Catholics would defeat; and New Jersey's Democratic majority of 10,000 was not only overcome, but 50,000 Protestant majority was cast in favor of protecting the public school system of New Jersey from the destroying hand of the Church of Rome.

Gentlemen the issue in this campaign is nothing more nor less than whether the Catholics who have determined to gain the ascendency, shall succeed, after which "there will be no more religious liberty, the public school system shivered to pieces and sent to the devil." The Republican party joins issue with the Romish Democracy and while declaring in favor of the broadest religious liberty, decides that the public school system shall not be touched, but shall remain just as it came to us from our fathers.

Pershing and Piollett—one a Romanist—are the candidates of that party who have boldly proclaimed their intention, as I have already shown you by extracts from leading Catholic papers. Hartranft and Rawle are the representatives of that party who will protect with ballots—and with their lives if necessary—the public school system of Pennsylvania.

The most important question to be considered by the people of Pennsylvania at the November election, is: What will the Democratic party do if it should come into power?

This question, if properly considered, ought to easily and satisfactorily dispose of all special issues brought into the canvass by platform makers and party leaders.

If we are to determine what Democracy will do in the future by what it has done in the past, then the prospect fails to present an appearance sufficiently inviting to cause any Republican citizen to swing from his party over to the Democratic.

The last Democratic administration was that which boasted of James Buchanan as its chief, and Jefferson Davis, Howell Cobb, Jacob Thompson, and John B. Floyd as his Leutenants.

Has the Democratic party since then done anything to merit the support of those who sayed the nation which the cabinet officers of Mr. Buchanan risked life and property to destroy?

And what has been the policy of that party during the years since Mr. Buchanan stepped from the executive mansion, the president of a Union, dismembered by his own chosen Councillors of State?

Is there, beginning at Sumpter and ending at Appomattox, a single measure of patriotism bearing the impress of Democracy?

What measure of public interest, from the time the war for the destruction of the Union began, down to this hour, is attributable to the Democratic party?

What industry has been quickened, or whose welfare has been promoted by any measure or vote of the Democracy?

What class of people owe aught of gratitute to the Democratic party?

The call of troops to put down the Democratic rebellion; the arming of them; the raising of money and munitions of war; the emancipation proclamation; the amendment abolishing slavery; the abolishment of state banks and the introduction of the National bank system; the amandment probibiting the payment of the rebel debt; all these vital principles of a great government met their only opposition at the hands of the Democratic party. Is such a party, I ask, fit to be trusted with the governmental policy of this great nation? Is there a boy or man, from Maine to Mexico's border, who would feel happier if such a result were to follow? Put these questions to your Democratic neighbor and make him answer them.

Democracy, ashamed of its record, and jealous of that of the Republican party, is loud in demanding a forgetfulness of the past, but as it is by their fruits that we know them, I close by presenting the ripened fruit of the two parties.

REPUBLICANS.	DEMOCRATS.
Abraham Lincoln, W. H. Steward, Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Edwin M. Stanton, Charles F. Adams, Carl Schurz, Grant, Sheridan, Farragut, Hayes, Hartranft, &c.	Jefferson Davis, Toombs, Thompson, Beauregard, Quantrell Vallandigham, Pendleton, Semmes, Tweed Howell Cobb, Pershing, &c.

'Charity covereth a multitude of sins,' and we are asked to charitably bury in oblivion the sins of the Democracy, which I am entirely willing to do the instant they repenteth them of their sins and present works meet for repentance.

A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.—The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people over the country as household words. His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience, have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the presnt issue, presents a whole page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated, and the remedies compounded. Here neatly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skillful physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear upon the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of a large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of materia medica has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical colleges in the land.

If you would pratronize medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood cleansing, and an unequaled cough remedy; pleasant purgative pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for palp, bowel complaints, and an unequaled liniment for human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "cold in the head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.—*Chicago Times.*

THERE is great dissatisfaction with the Democratic nomination for Senator, viz. Boyer, of Clearfield. He is known to be one of the most corrupt politicians in the state. He tried to sell out his party, when he was in the Legislature. Therefore, every Republican, and every honest voter of every party, should be on hand to cast their vote for honest Samuel Christ the Republican candidate for Senator, who will be true to the interest of the people of his district. Vote for Samuel Christ for State Senator.

SNYDER, the Republican candidate for Prothonotary, is a very popular man among the people of his townsnip. He is well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate and the people will never have cause to regret their act if they elect him. Vote for Snyder.

——An old gentleman, named Hamilton, is writing a history of Clinton county, and from his history one is led to suppose that Clinton was one of the dullest and most stupid counties in the State, as well as the historian.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR NOVEMBER.—*St. Nicholas* begins its third volume with a telling number—fresh, bright, varied, healthy. It contains some twenty-five interesting contributions; it gives us articles from more than a dozen of the best writers in the country. In the excellence and variety of its contents, as a single number it contains some twenty-five interesting contributions; it gives us articles from more than a dozen of the best writers in the country. In the excellence and variety of its contents, as a single number, it could hardly be surpassed. It contains a strong story by one fine writer with an instructive sketch or a dainty poem by another. From Mr. Brook's serial, "The Boy Emigrants"—which is just begun and promises an amazing store of adventure—to the rhyme of "Little Dutch Gretchen," with its quaint little picture, it would be hard to find a single dull or commonplace article. There are poems by Mrs. Dodge, Lucy Larcom and Celia Thaxter: stories by J. T. Trowbridge, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Susan Coolidge, Abby S. Alger; and sketches by Rebecca Harding Davis and Donald G. Mitchell. Then, too, the talk about "Alligators" the bit of botany in "How Plants Grow from Seeds," the funny poems of "Ten Little Country Boys" and "The Reformer," with their illustrations, and lastly, the paper on the collection of postage stamps—all these will surely interest any boy or girl who reads them; while just as surely will the "very little folks" be delighted with Christina G. Rossetti's "Alphabet from England," with its rollicking pictures by H. L. Stephens. And the artistic merit of the number is equal to the literary. The illustrations generally are very beautiful; the frontispiece—a reproduction of Sir Joshua Reynold's portrait of "Penelope Boothby"—is wonderfully fine. Among the most notable of the other pictures are the illustrations to Mr. Brooks' serial by Thomas Moran and W. L. Sheppard, and the very comical drawings by Frank Beard. "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," the "Letter-Box" and the Riddle Box bring with them, as usual, a generous fund of amusement; and altogether, the November number of *St. Nicholas* is one of the very best issues of this unequalled magazine for children.

WE have received from F. W. Helmick, No. 278 West Sixth street, Cincinnati, Ohio, two pieces of music, entitled "Heaven Bless Mama" and "Only in Fun." The latter is comic song and has an extensive sale. Price 50 cents. The former is one of the best songs and chorus ever published, and is not easy unless you are a good player and understand something about music. Nine thousand and fifty-seven copies were sold in six weeks, mostly in Eastern cities, where it is sung nightly, and is becoming popular with every lover of good music. Price 40 cents. Address as above.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Oct 27, 1875.

The contrast between the price of cotton and woolen goods, shows conclusively that the former is manufactured in excess of consumption, while the supply of the latter is hardly equal to the demand. If the surplus of cotton goods was out of the market, the demand at fair prices would be equal to the production.

WHEAT—We have very little to say about wheat. The market has been quite tame for a week. The demand for shipping has been quite limited, buyers being disposed to purchase only for current wants. The freights from Chicago to New York have been advanced nine cents per bushel, but the markets have not indicated whether this change will cause a decline in the former market or an advance in the latter city.

CORN—The offerings of new corn are very liberal. Some farmers have such immense crops that they have no room for storage. There is some difference between sellers and buyers as to price; but all concede that it will be low. Forty cents is spoken of, which will very likely come nearer to the price than any other figure we can name. Owing to the large crop in adjoining counties, the demand for shipping must be limited, unless the surplus shall be forwarded to the Eastern markets at current prices during the coming spring.

OATS AND RYE—No change.

POTATOES—Are more largely in excess of the demand than any other farm product, and those who have a crop and are scarce of other food, will have an opportunity to give themselves some palatable food during the winter at a very moderate cost.

HAY—No change in the price of hay and very little offering.

BUTTER—The supply of butter is quite equal to the demand, but seems to be made up of last year's productions. It seems to us that the merchants ought to buy and sell butter at prices according to quality. The practice of buying and selling bad butter at the same price as good butter, is an imposition on consumers, as well as great injustice to those who make a good article. If our borough authorities will establish a market in which butter makers would have to sell their own make of butter, a uniform good quality would soon be established which could be sold at remunerative prices.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	35@40
Corn, shelled	75
Oats	30
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	25
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	16
Bacon	14½ & 12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	30
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	10
Lemons per doz	100

"SWEET LILLIE, MY DARLING."—We have received from S. C. Upham, No. 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, a piece of music with the above title. The music by H. P. Banks, author of "Silver Threads Among the Gold," is melodious, natural and easy flowing, and is pronounced by critics one of the author's best compositions. It is destined to have a large sale. The publisher, S. C. Upham, No. 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, will mail, post-paid, to any address, a copy on receipt of 30 cents. Sold by all music dealers.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE

MONTREAL WITNESS.

The friends of healthy literature have, by persevering diligence, placed the Montreal Witness in the very first rank of newspapers. The rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is positively vile, is stimulating good people to more earnest efforts than ever to fill every household with sound mental food. A clergyman has lately secured for the Witness hundreds of subscribers, and declares his intention to make this one of his first duties in his present and every future field of labor, as he holds that by no other means could he do so much for the future of a neighborhood as by placing good reading in every family.

Successive attacks upon the Witness during each of the past three years, culminating in what has been called "The Ban" of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, although not otherwise desirable circumstances, have done a great deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the friends of temperance and religious liberty in favor of the Witness. Indeed, the fact that the last assault has been followed up for six months with the most untiring efforts to break down the paper, on the part of the most powerful moral opposition that could be organized on earth, and has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least, of those Roman Catholic readers whose good will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, gives us, perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of those who value free speech and freedom of religious belief. The actual diminution of the circulation of the Daily Witness is, of course, comparatively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000, or less than four per cent., and does not affect us pecuniarily, as we can still claim a circulation equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily city press, probably the majority of our old Roman Catholic readers being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered approximately from the following figures, giving the circulation of each on the 1st of September of each year:

	Daily.	Semi-Weekly and Tri-Weekly.	Weekly.
1871	10,700	3,900	8,000
1872	10,700	3,600	9,000
1873	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874	1,900	3,800	17,000
1875	12,400	3,200	19,700

If this comes to any who are not familiar with the Witness, we may say that for twenty-nine years it has labored for the promotion of evangelical truth, and for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Our effort is to produce a Christian temperance newspaper, unattached to any political party or religious denomination, seeking only to witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil doing under all circumstances, and to keep its readers abreast with the news and the knowledge of the day. It devotes much space to social, agricultural and sanitary matters, and is especially the paper for the home circle. It is freely embellished with engravings.

The Weekly Witness has been enlarged twice and nearly doubled within four years, and is the very most that can be given for the price—$1.10 per year.

The Montreal Witness (Tri-Weekly), gives the news three times a week, and all the reading of the Daily Witness, for $2 per year.

The Daily Witness is in every respect a first-class daily, containing much more reading matter than the papers which cost twice as much, for $3 per year.

All, of course, are post-paid by the publishers to all parts of the United States and Canada.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE

NORTHERN MESSENGER,

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The Messenger is designed to supply the homes of the Sunday school scholars of America with family reading of the most useful and interesting sort at the lowest possible cost. It consists of eight pages of four columns each, and contains a temperance department, a scientific department, a sanitary department, and an agricultural department. Two pages are given to family reading, two to a tale in large type for children, and one to the Sunday-school lessons of the International series, and a children's column. The paper is magnificently illustrated. There has been a very rapid increase in its circulation during the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000, and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the latter figure before the end of next year. This increase has been in a large measure the result of the removal of the postal barrier between Canada and the United States. There has been, as a result of this prosperity, some improvement in the style of the paper, and it will, of course, be possible to introduce more and more improvements as its circulation grows. Most of the growth of the Messenger has been by the voluntary recommendation of it by friends who have formed their own opinion of its worth, and by the introduction of it into Sunday schools. Young correspondents say that their Sunday schools are more interesting and better attended since it has been introduced.

The following are the prices of the Messenger: 1 copy, 30 cents; 10 copies, $2.50; 25 copies, $6; 50 copies, $11.50; 100 copies, $22; 1,000 copies, $200. Surplus copies for distribution as tracts, twelve dozen for $1.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v:n41-1y*

Printing,

BRING YOUR

CAMPAIGN WORK

TO THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

WE HAVE ALL STYLES OF

WOOD TYPE,

Campaign Cuts,

ETC., ETC.

AND WITH FAST PRESSES

AND

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

WE ARE ENABLED TO DO JOB WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AS

QUICKLY AND AS NEATLY

AS IT CAN BE DONE

OUTSIDE OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALL ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED

TO

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

Proprietor.

Election Proclamation.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, B. F. Shaffer, High Sheriff of Centre County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on TUESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1875, for the purpose of electing

One person duly qualified for the office of Governor.

One person duly qualified for the office of State Treasurer.

One person duly qualified for the office of State Senator.

One person duly qualified for the office of Sheriff.

One person duly qualified for the office of County Treasurer.

One person duly qualified for the office of Prothonotary.

One person duly qualified for the office of Register.

One person duly qualified for the office of Recorder.

Three persons duly qualified for the office of Commissioner.

One person duly qualified for the office of Coroner.

Three persons duly qualified for the office of Auditor.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to-wit:

For the township of Haines, at the public house of John Limbert (Aaronsburg).

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter, at the public house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. R. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard, at the school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house at Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the township of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the township of Penn, at the public house of Wm. S. Musser.

For the township of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the borough of Unionville and the township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the new school house in said borough.

Notice is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office, appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment, of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 10th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff of Centre County.

New Advertisements.

HOMŒOPATHIC VETERINARY MEDICINE!

works wonders with cattle, horses, fowls, and all other domestic animals. No livery stable keeper, stock raiser, or farmer, should be without a case of these medicines and a book giving plain directions for their use. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand St., New York, will send their descriptive catalogue to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the *oldest* Homœopathic Pharmacy in this country—founded in 1835. 42-8t

LIST of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania excepting Philadelphia, for the week ending Oct. 24, 1875, and each dated Oct. 5, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Geate, J Cres, Allegheny
Millstone Staff, P Sellers, Lancaster county
Air Valve for Power Brake, G Westinghouse, jr Pittsburgh
Process for making Paper Tubing, M Boies, Scranton
Paper Tube Machine, M Boies, Scranton
Paper Tubeing Machine, M Boies, Scranton
Key Hole Guard, H Cochems, Easton
Apparatus for manufacturing Paper Pulp, J Dixon, West Manayunk
Annealing Boxes, C Onions, Pittsburgh
Harvester Pitman Connection, A Rea, Bart Township
Hay Tedder, E Stickel, Kutztown
Horse Power, A Farquhar, York
Corpse-Lifter, J Flannery, Pittsburgh
Device for preventing Backlash of Machinery, J Hafner, Pittsburgh
Fish Joint, S Griffith, Union City
Fish Joint, C Henderson, Westmoreland
Invalid Bedstead, A Kauffman, Annville
Rolling Mill, M King and W Scott, Etna
Annealing Furnace, W McKenna, Pittsburgh

SECOND HAND SAFES

BOUGHT AND SOLD. *Write for Particulars.*
Repairing and Moving done promptly.
BUSH & CO.,
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40-8t

The Best Paper for Farmers.

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ONE DOLLAR per year in clubs of thirty or over. Specimen copies free. For terms and commissions address
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FORTUNES

of $100,000 $50,000 $30,000 $25,000 $20,000 $15,000 with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month in the year. Tickets $1 each. 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. ALLEN & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York.
v7-36-6m

AGENTS 20 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, mounted, size 9x11, for $1. Novelties and Chromos of Every Description. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Phila. Pa. 40-4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEE WAHT MONEY WILL DO!

Owing to the Great Success of our Low Prices, we are now prepared to

OFFER STILL GREATER INDUCEMENTS

EXAMINE OUR PRICES AND LET THEM TALK

Appleton A Muslin,	10 cents per yard
Good Calicos for	3 cents per yard
Flannels for	15 cents per yard
Canton Flannels for	8 cents per yard
White Blankets,	$3 00 per pair
Colored Blankets,	2 50 per pair
Ground Alum Salt	1 50 per sack
Men's Suits for	$8 00
Boys' Suits for	5 00
Ladies' Button Shoes for	$2 00 per pair
Misses' Button Shoes	1 25 per pair
Ladies' Morocco Shoes,	1 50 per pair

And our entire large stock at Prices that will compare with the above. We offer no baits, and will prove it to you by Examination.

S. & A. LOEB.

vol7-42 [Successors to LOEB, MAY & LOEB.]

Legal Notices.

ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINED BY the Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That no bull, steer, ox, cow, heifer, or calf, shall be suffered to go or be at large within the limits of the borough between the hours of seven o'clock P. M. and six o'clock A. M.; and the owner or owners of any such animals, who shall wilfully permit the same so to run at large, shall forfeit and pay for each and every offense, for each and every animal so running at large, the sum of Two dollars for the use of said borough, to be recovered as fines and penalties are by law recoverable; and any person may impound any such animal found running at large as aforesaid, and give notice to any High Constable of the borough, who shall proceed, according to the provisions of the second section of this ordinance, to dispose of the same.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of any High Constable, and he is hereby authorized, directed and required, without any special warrant or other authority than this ordinance, to seize and secure any animal of the mule, cattle, horse, or sheep kind that may be found so running at large, as provided in the first and third sections of this ordinance, or upon the lands or lots of any person, without permission of the party in possession thereof, and the same to sell at public sale, first having given at least three days public notice of said sale by ten written or printed handbills, posted up in conspicuous parts of the borough, of the time and place of such sale; but if the owner or owners of such animal or animals shall pay to the said High Constable the penalty of two dollars aforesaid, for the use of said borough, together with the costs of taking up, keeping, and advertising the same for sale, then it shall be the duty of said High Constable to deliver such animal or animals to the owner or owners thereof; but if he shall make a sale as aforesaid, he shall pay the excess after paying the penalty and expenses and costs, to the owners of said animal or animals; and the said High Constable shall pay one-half of the said penalty to the Treasurer of the borough, for the use of said borough; and the remaining one-half the said High Constable shall retain as his compensation in addition to fees allowed by law.

SECTION 3. That it shall not be lawful for breachy cattle, or cattle in the habit of breaking fences, to be or run at large within the limits of the borough; and any owner or owners of any such bull, ox, steer, cow, or heifer, who, after notice from any High Constable, shall neglect or omit to shut up and enclose the same within two hours after such notice, and continue to keep the same shut up and enclosed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Two dollars for each and every day or fraction of a day the said animal shall be suffered to run at large, one-half of which shall be paid over to the Treasurer of said borough, by the said High Constable, and the other half retained by him as aforesaid; and any person may impound the same in the manner provided in the first section of this ordinance.

SECTION 4. That no horse, mare, mule, or sheep shall be suffered to be or go or remain at large within the borough; and if the owner of the same shall willfully permit or suffer any such animal to be or remain at large within the borough, he or she shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay for each and every horse, mare, or mule, the sum of three dollars; for every sheep, fifty cents, so going, being or running at large within the borough, with like penalty for each and every day the same may be suffered to remain at large; one-half of which penalty shall be retained by the said High Constable, and the other one-half shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the said borough.

SECTION 5. All ordinances not consistent with the above and relating to the same, are hereby repealed.

ROBT. VALENTINE, Pres't.
JAS H. RANKIN, Sec'y.
Approved: A. STERNBERG, C. B.
Oct. 11, 1875.

CHARTER NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given, that application will be made for the incorporation of the "Bellefonte Library Association," to be located in the borough of Bellefonte, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, on the 22nd day of November next; the object of said Association being the promotion of the social and literary culture of its members. 42-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LETters testamentary on the estate of Ezra D. Brisbin, late of Harris township, deceased, having been duly issued by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated; and those owing said estate will please call and make payment to

JOHN IRWIN, JR.,
38-6t Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Archey, deceased, the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by said court to make distribution of the balance of the estate in the hands of the Executor of said deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Wednesday, November 10, 1875, at 1 o'clock p. m., where all parties interested may attend.

n41-3t JNO. G. LOVE, Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE WILL OF Daniel P. Eakens, late of Walker township, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. HENRY ROBB, Ex'r.
*38-6t Nittany Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of George Frederick, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly issued by the Register of Centre county to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, and those owing said estate will please call and make payment to SAMUEL GRAMLY,
n41-6t Administrator.

Legal Notices.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL Estate.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Ferguson township, in said county, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875,

the following described real estate, formerly owned by James Ross, deceased, to-wit: A valuable farm, situated in Ferguson township, on the road leading from Brick Mills to Pennsylvania Furnace, about two miles from the Brick Mill and two miles from the village of Loveville, bounded by lands of Samuel Rider, John Ellenberger, Sr., Samuel Musser, and William M. Lyon & Co., containing about 294 acres. The improvements are: A frame dwelling house, containing seven rooms, two stories in height, with all the conveniences; a large bank barn, a smoke-house, wood-house, corn-crib, and wagon-shed, with a well of never-failing water near the dwelling. Also a log dwelling house, weather boarded, with a frame kitchen, and containing seven rooms, together with a barn and other necessary out-buildings. The Half Moon creek runs due north and south through the tract. There are upon the premises two orchards of fine fruit, in bearing. About seventy-five acres of the tract is woodland, finely timbered with oak, white pine, and chestnut. The whole farm contains about 295 acres, and may be conveniently divided into farms, the buildings being so situated as to permit it. Persons desiring to view the premises will call upon John W. Ellenberger, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M.

TERMS.—One-third of purchase money upon confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, and one-third in two years thereafter, with interest; to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

39-3t SUSAN ELLENBERGER.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE. —Will be sold at public sale, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 18, 1875,

commencing at ten o'clock A. M., the large farm of the late David Harpster, deceased, situated in Ferguson township, about one and a half miles from Pennsylvania Furnace, and near the new railroad from Tyrone, containing 346 acres more or less, and adjoining lands of Jonathan Kryder on the north, J. S. Calderwood on the south, Sharp, Stewart & Co. on the east and west, one hundred and seventy acres of which is cleared and in an excellent state of cultivation. There is on the farm a good two-story house, a bank barn, all other necessary out buildings, and a never-failing supply of water. Upon one hundred and forty acres of this land there is an excellent growth of young chestnut timber. The buildings and improved land will be sold without the timber if purchasers so desire, or the purchaser can take as much of the timber land as he may want in connection with the improved land and buildings, and the balance will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, at the same time and place, a nice tract of land containing Ten acres, covered with a heavy growth of yellow pine, situated about one and a half miles from the above mentioned place, and joining lands of John J. Goheen, Sharp, Stewart & Co., and Peter Kienline.

Terms made known on day of sale.

ALEXANDER HARPSTER, }
SAMUEL GOSS, } Exec'rs.
4-4t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF Centre County. Judgment 196, Jan'y T. 1871. Vend. ex. 99, Aug. T. 1875.

J. B. Hahn *vs.* John W. Holt.

The auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of real estate of defendant, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, November 16, 1875, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all persons can attend if they see proper. D. F. FORTNEY,
42-3t Auditor

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Oct. 1, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$365,147 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,750 00
Due from approved reserve agts.	14,418 91
" " other National Banks	1,954 55
" " State Banks and Bankers.	29,080 31
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,883 26
Current Expense & Taxes paid	2,670 56
Checks and other Cash Items	5,299 67
Bills of other National Banks	1,119 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g nickels)	834 99
Legal Tender Notes	33,519 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
Due from U. S. Treas. other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	78 92
	$607,051 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	48,000 00
Other undivided profits	7,097 48
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	94,275 13
Time Certificates of Deposit	241,972 87
Due to other National Banks	25,834 61
" State Banks and Bankers	71 88
	$607,051 97

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
County of Centre ss: }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 12th day of October, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P.

Correct Attest:
E. C. HUMES, }
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
W. P. HUMES. }
40-3t

Miscellaneous.

Removal

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NO. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA,

Where, in addition to the business so long and successfully carried on by him in the men's line, he will make to order and keep in store a large assortment of his own make of

BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, &C.
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

His stock will comprise all the leading styles of goods for dress, promenade, school and domestic purposes. No goods will be offered for sale that are not of the best materials and workmanship. He will be able to show the most complete assortment of of Shoes ever seen in the United States, including a large stock of FINE SHOES for little children, and genteel SERVICEABLE SHOES for boys and girls.

The prices of his Gent's Boots and Gaiters will be reduced One Dollar per pair, other goods in proportion.

The Public in general are solicited to call and examine goods and prices, without obligation to purchase.

WM. F. BARTLETT,
1033 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE LIST and directions for self-measurement sent on receipt of post-office address.
24-3m

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v3n16-1y.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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Agricultural.

Hints About Work.

Wheat requires a better soil than rye, and where the soil is not good enough to yield at least fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, it would be better to sow rye, which might bring twenty-five or thirty bushels. It is useless to sow the more delicate white wheats, except in the very best soils. The amber and red wheats are safer to sow on medium and light soils. The past has been a wet summer, and there will be few complaints of a soil too dry for sowing. Fields not yet plowed should be turned over at once, and harrowed thoroughly until the soil is well settled. A firm, mellow soil is needed for wheat or rye. Sowing by drill is the safest method. The saving of seed will nearly pay for the use of the drill. Drills may be hired for fifty cents an acre or less. The next best manner of sowing, is to broadcast the seed, and cover with a cultivator. If the seed is sown broadcast the ground should be thoroughly rolled after being harrowed. Drill sowing saves the labor of harrowing afterwards. Where the fly is not feared early sowing is to be preferred. It is a choice of evils between the dangers of the fly on the one hand, and of winter killing on the other. If the soil is in good condition, the time of sowing is a matter to be decided according to circumstances, locality and the judgment of the individual.

The small cost and labor of steeping the seed is well repaid by the security it gives against rust and smut, and the quickening of germination. A steep that is very effective against smut, is a solution of four ounces of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) to a gallon of water. This is poured over the wheat, heaped on the barn floor, and the grain is rapidly shoveled over and mixed, until every seed is moistened with the solution. It is left in a heap for twenty-four hours, after which it may be sown. A solution of one pound of guano to a pail of rain water, or stale chamber lye, is an excellent steep, not only preventing the smut, but hastening the sprouting of the seed. Ground gypsum (plaster) should be used to dry the grain previous to sowing, if anything is needed, but lime should not be used with guano water or lye. Strong salt and water is frequently used as a steep, with good effect; after which the seed is mixed with finely slaked lime until dry, and sown immediately.

It has been found by experiments that, at one inch below the surface, every seed of wheat grew, if the ground was moist, while at two inches seven-eights of the seed grew, and at three inches three-quarters grew. Notwithstanding this we would rather sow two inches deep than one.

If timothy seed is sown with the wheat now, and clover is to be sown in the spring, from four to six quarts per acre may be used. If no clover is to be sown, a peck of grass seed is not too much. We prefer to go over the ground as soon as the wheat is drilled, and sow with a broadcast sower, or by hand, rather than drill in with the seed. It is easy to measure the proper distance for the land by the foot marks in the soft soil. The seed will find its way into the mellow soil, and be sufficiently covered. A quarter of an inch is the proper depth for grass seed. The fine manure from the poultry house will make a valuable top-dressing for timothy, and will help the wheat. In place of it one hundred pounds of guano to the acre may be used.

Feeding Horses With Bits in Their Mouths.

Mr. E. B. Middlebrook, veterinary surgeon, in reply to a communication from the president of the society, says: "Put a string on a bit of wire in your own mouth, and after securing it there, attempt to eat even the most simple food. It will interfere with the proper flow of saliva, which acts on the food during the process of chewing. It will interfere with the proper separation of the food before it enters the stomach. The constant friction of the bit while the animal is feeding acts slowly but surely on the enamel of the teeth, and thus cause the horse to lose the use of his teeth long before nature fixes the limit, and makes him old before his time, and man loses his valuable services years before there is any necessity for it. You are aware that men or animals die when deprived of the use of the tongue. Now a horse with the bit in his mouth, while feeding, is like an animal with only a piece of his tongue. It is true he can chew and feed, but this is only done partially, imperfectly and inefficiently. It is therefore cruel, inhuman, and should be stopped by the strong arm of the law of your society. If the bridle is short the bit comes in contact with the bicuspids, and not only destroys mastication, but eventually the enamel of the teeth; if long, the bit may pass between the incisors and molars, and allows mastication, but only of an imperfect nature. I may be told that spirited animals are frightened by removing the bridle while in harness. The remedy is very simple. Unbuckle the bridle on one side, and drop the bit. The bridle, nose piece and blinds are thus partially detached, but can be attached in a minute.

Indigestion in Cattle and Horses.

M. Pety, a French veterinry surgeon, draws attention to the liability of horses and cattle suffering from indigestion from the consumption of forage in a humid or musty state. It is from overfeeding this complaint is ordinarily produced, or to the too rapid transition from dry to unlimited green food. Another very common cause is, the putting of animals to work immediately after their feed. The giving of chaff and the refuse of the threshing machine is also another principal source, as well as excessively cold water, and above all, allowing the animal to drink the water of marshes. A little salt or handful of meal is excellent in the drink. Old animals ought never to be given too much food at once, and it should ever be mixed with a little straw. When the horse shows symptoms of indigestion, restlessness, suddenly refusing food, resting on one leg, then on another, the head drooping and seeking the left flank, its excrements either hard or liquid, etc., an excitant, as three ounces of kitchen salt, or a glass of gin in a bottle of water, will afford relief; or an infusion of chamomile and sage. In case pain exists, two spoonfuls of laudanum will prove excellent. Of course, soap injection, friction and fumigation, are not to be overlooked. Bleeding in case of grain indigestion becomes mortal.

Questions for Dairymen.

Every dairyman should have a printed list of questions posted in some suitable place on his premises, where his family and those in his employ, as well as his visitors, have an opportunity to read frequently. We give some of them, but the list could be greatly extended:

Do your cows feed in swamps and on boggy lands?

Have you good sweet running water convenient for stock, and is it abundant and permanent in hot dry weather?

Have you shade trees in your pasture, or do you think that cows make better milk while lying down to rest in discomfort in the hot broiling sun?

Do you use dogs and stones to hurry up the cows from pasture at milking time, thus overheating their blood and bursting their udders?

Do you cleanse the udders of the cows before milking, by washing their teats with their own milk, and practice further economy by allowing the droppings to go into the milk pail?

Do you enjoin upon you milkers to wash their hands thoroughly before sitting down to milk, or do you think that uncleanliness in this respect is not important for milk that is to be treated for butter making?

When your cow makes a misstep while being milked, do you allow your milkers to kick her with heavy boots, or to pound her over the back and sides with a heavy stool, accompanied by sundry profane remarks addressed to the cow to teach her manners?

Is the air about your milk barn or milk house reeking with the foul emanations of a pig sty, the manure heap or other pestiferous odors?

Good, fresh, clean water, and in abundance, is one of the most important requisites for milch cows, and should be in convenient places, where stock will not be required to travel long distances to slake their thirst. If springs and running streams cannot be had, a good well, with windmill and pump, makes an efficient substitute, and the waste water may, if necessary, be conducted back into the well, so as to keep up a constant supply of good fresh water.—*Willard's Practical Butter Book.*

Miscellaneous.

A Widow Outwitted.

Breach-of-promise cases in Morenci, Michigan, are at a discount now. A little domestic affair has just come to light in that festive town which is rather amusing. A rich old widower—not particularly remarkable for brilliancy, but who, in this case, seems to have displayed an unusual amount of sagacity—and an ancient widow are the heroes. It seems that the rich old party had been in the habit of visiting the ancient widow, but some time since dropped her, and, though professing friendship, paid his respects to another widow lady. He was taken sick, and the first widow made a habit of calling into see him every evening. On these occasions she more than once broadly hinted that if he didn't marry her, she would bring an action against him for breach-of-promise. The old man was unmarried. The widow knew that he had money; and although he had never promised to marry her, he knew she would swear to it. At last a happy thought dawned upon his mind. She was in the habit of calling on him in the dark, and the old gentleman was not particularly partial to light—for he was afraid of kerosene lamps, and candles are expensive. He arranged with several friendly married ladies—married ladies, mind you!—to sit in his room when the shades of evening fell, and wait the widow's coming. She came. They talked the affair over while the married ladies breathed softly and held their tongues with their hands. "You know I never promised to marry you," whimpered the old man. She admitted that he had not, but told him he must, or she would sue him for damages. Then the old man thought he would light a lamp, and the widow's eyes were astonished at seeing, sitting next to the wall, three married dames whose veracity was unimpeachable. As the light dawned on her mind, she suddenly bethought her of the bread she had left baking in the oven at home, and she went out at the back door, climed over the fence, and sat down and wept, while the old man smiled more audibly than he had before in years.

Easy Manners.

Recent events have called public attention to the intimate relation of morals and manners. It may be said that there is no greater peril to morality than much that is called merely free and easy manners. Young men, and even young women, permit themselves a freedom and license of manners which, having all the aspect of propriety, may very readily acquire a subistence.

Edward addresses Emily with a loud and jesting intimacy of tone and conduct, which might be expected in the sailor saloons of Water street of Wapping, but which is repulsive and odious in the drawing room or among refined and gentle persons. Both Edward and Emily would be amazed to be told that they have not the manners of a gentleman or lady, and have the air of demimonde. They think that they are especially *commo il faut*, and above all others they know what is the rule of high society. But they are merely vulgar and have the manners of those that are more than merely vulgar.

Coarseness cannot be gilded into refinement. The young woman who habitually calls her young friends of the other sex by their Christian names, and who suffers anything that can be called familiarity, although it falls short of of actual indecorum, should reflect carefully. "Sir," said a lady to a policeman who took her elbow on the street, "If I wish you to touch me, I will ask you."

No woman of a high sense of personal dignity wishes a man to lay his hands upon her thoughtlessly or unnecessarily. Nor will such a woman permit any kind of rudeness in the tone or manner of a man.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Business Law.

The following brief compilation of business law is worth a careful preservation, as it contains the essence of a large amount of legal verbiage:

It is not legally necessary to say on a note, "for value received."

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

A note by a minor is void.

A contract made with a minor is also void.

A contract made with a lunatic is also void.

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liability if not served with notice of dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

Notes bear interest only when it is so stated.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of debts of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

A receipt for money is not always conclusive.

One partner binds all the rest.

A Discouraged Editor.

He was a sad-eyed, meek-faced man, and we supposed he merely wished to give us a news item; but when he commenced telling us about building a barn on his ranch 190x280 feet, seven stories high, and ornamented with bay windows, we thought it was time to check him, and so we commenced:

"Well, we must admit that that is a pretty large barn for this country, but back in the States our father built a barn 325x500 feet, nine stories high, and furnished with steam elevators; the——"

"Back in the States," interrupted our listener. "Why, that wasn't much of a barn for the States. I remember, now, that when I was quite young my father built a chicken-coop 556x832 feet. I don't recollect how many stories it was high, but I know that there was a cupola on it for the roosters."

"About how high was that cupola?" we asked.

"I don't remember the exact height now, mister," was the reply, "but I know it was so high that the fourteen upper tiers of roosters died from the effects of the light atmosphere the first night.

Then we went out and sat down on the wood-pile, and wondered why somebody was always outstripping us in the race of life.—*Fairplay (Col.) Sentinel.*

A Noble Roman Matron.

To the best of our recollection he was an Arkansas clergyman, who had been accused of trailing his "true inwardness" in the company of the wrong woman. Under these painful circumstances his wife was frequently compared to a "noble Roman matron;" but she didn't seem to mind it, and firmly declared her belief in her husband's innocence. When the day of trial arrived she sat in court beside him, and moved the jury to tears by arranging a fifty-cent boquet in the buttonhole of his coat. The case was at last opened, and the witnesses for the prosecution called. There were thirty or forty of them; but before half a dozen had testified, a mighty change came over the face of the wife, and getting right up and addressing her remarks to the bench, she said: "See here, Judge, I am satisfied if you are. Don't mind me; I can stand it. I reckon it's into me, Judge, to get even. Just hold on to him till called for, and if any woman wants him, he's her'n, and no questions asked." Then, turning to her husband and snatching the floral token from his buttonhole, she bitterly exclaimed: "Remember, from this time forward, my home's a den of ragin' lions, and you ain't no Daniel."—*Exchange.*

During the session of a county court in the interior, a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he coolly replied, amid the laughter of the court, "No, sir, I's not married."

When one is in the act of tipping his hat to a lady whom he supposes to be an acquaintance, it requires a good deal of tact to make believe that he is scratching his head when he finds she is a stranger.

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Miscellaneous.

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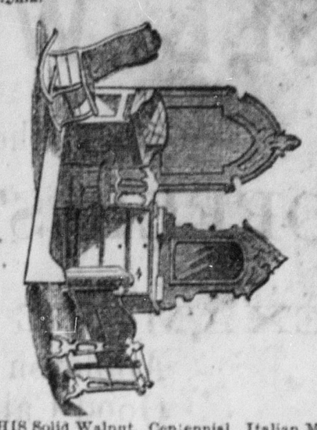
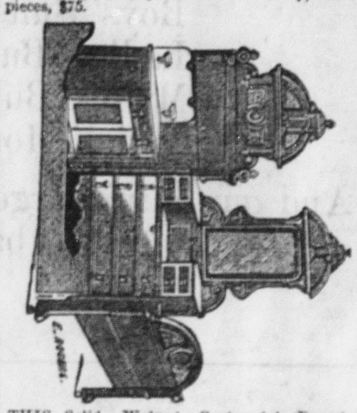


THIS Solid Walnut, Centennial, Italian Marble Top Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Bureau, and Marple Top Stand, $47.

THIS Solid Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth, or any color wool Terry, seven pieces, $75.



THIS Solid, Walnut, Centennial, Dressing Case Chamber Suit, three pieces, viz: Double Bedstead, Marble Top Dressing Case, Marble Top Washstand, only $60.

THIS Fine Walnut Parlor Suit, covered in Hair-cloth or wool Terry, any color, seven pieces, $145.

We will ship the above Suits to any address on reciept of price named. No charge for packing. For $8.25, FOUR WALNUT CANE SEAT CHAIRS, ONE WALNUT CANE SEAT ROCKER, and ONE WALNUT TOWEL RACK, will be sent with either Chamber Suit. SOLID BLACK WALNUT WARDROBES, 8 feet high, $22.50. Solid BLACK WALNUT SECRETARY BOOK CASES, 7½ feet high, $23.50. All other kinds of **Chamber** or **Parlor Furniture** equally reduced in price. The choicest patterns of **Carpets** sold at manufacturers' prices. Bedding in every variety. Name the price of any article of Furniture you may need, and we will send photograph. 32-12w

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BANKERS.

LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

H. BROCKERHOFF, Pres't. J. D. SHUGERT, Cash't

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't. J. P. HARRIS, Cash't.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Bonner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD. E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'76-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ia4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. GEO. RIDER & SON,
6-8-tf Central City, Centre co., Pa.

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Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors, New York.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN

DRUGGIST,

BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE

Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

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COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Throat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It,

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

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A JOURNAL OF

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"How a Journal of Fashion can combine fashion and literature at very low terms is well shown by this periodical. The May number, besides a colored Fashion Plate, has thirty-six pages, profusely illustrated, on the fashions of costumes for ladies and children, seasonable fabrics, trimmings, millinery, *lingerie*, *coiffures*, and domestic art, and yet with all this there is room for poems and tales, by popular authors, notices of new books, etc., and the price of all this matter is only $1.50 per annum. Take it all in all, we know of no periodical of which readers get so much for their money as those of the 'DOMESTIC' MONTHLY."—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

"If one wishes the latest information concerning the latest fashions, the 'DOMESTIC' MONTHLY is ready with the intelligence, aided by abundant illustrations. It does not, however, neglect current literature, as it contains poems, a serial story, some interesting miscellany, and art notes."—*N. Y. World.*

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Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Better terms offered than by any other publishers. Send for Circular.

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The spring session commences Monday, April 26. Complete course of studies taught. Terms low. Good boarding at very low rates. Location healthy. This school affords an excellent opportunity to secure a good education without spending a fortune. For terms address

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15-3m

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Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of reliable Homœopathic Medicines, and books on Domestic Practice. Goods sent to all parts of the country, by mail or express.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue and price current. Address as above. v6n1-n30-3m

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Has examined more lungs, and treated more cases of Pulmonary and Chronic diseases successfully, than any man in Western Pennsylvania. His lung examinations embrace not only hundreds, but in the last 35 years he has listened to and treated over 20,000 cases of Lung Diseases. Pamphlets sent Free. Address,

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SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT

VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1867

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MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED If judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

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ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by **Eminent Musicians,** in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases** of **new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

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THE BEST WORK For REED, CABINET, or PARLOR ORGANS is GETZE'S School for the Parlor Organ. *Sent by Mail. Price,* $2.50.

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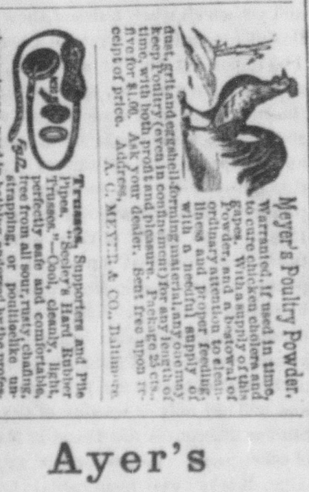

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Trusses, Supporters and Pile Pipes. "Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses"—Cool, cleanly, light, perfectly safe and comfortable, free from all sour, rusty, chafing, strapping, or poultice-like unpleasantness; used in bathing, endorsed by the profession, long tested, always reliable. BEWARE of IMITATIONS; genuine stamped "J. B. Seeley." Estab'd 1367 Ches. St., Phila., & 737 Br'dy, N. Y. Sent by mail or exp., & sold by leading druggists. Send for catalogue.

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Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption,** cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs,** the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attacks of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis,** when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

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LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

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CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

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Is the only known remedy for

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And a positive cure for GOUT, GRAVEL, STRICTURES, DIABETES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, DROPSY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the BLADDER AND KIDNEYS, Stermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Irregular or painful Menses, Bearing Down, Chlorosis, debility and all complaints incident to females.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

For Stone in the Bladder, Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and Diseases of the Prostate Gland.

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cures Diseases arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, &c., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children, etc.

Prof. Steele says: "One bottle of Kearney's Extract Buchu is worth more than all other Buchus combined.

KEARNEY'S EXT. BUCHU

Permanently cures all affections of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swelling existing in Men, Women and Children, no matter what the age. Ask for Kearney's, Take no other. Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

DEPOT, 104 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

A Physician in attendance to answer correspondence and give advice gratis. Send stamp for pamphlet free.

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31-1y

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NO CHARGE FOR ADVICE AND CONSULTATION.

Dr. J. B. Dyott, graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, author of several valuable works, can be consulted on all diseases of the Sexual or Urinary Organs (which he has made an especial study) either in male or female, no matter from what cause originating or of how long standing. A practice of 30 years enables me to treat diseases with success. Cures guarranteed. Charges reasonable. Those at a distance can forward letter describing symptoms and enclosing stamp to prepay postage. Send for the Guide to Health. Price 10 cents.

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Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

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THEODORE DESCHNER.

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HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
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LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

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Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

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ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuance of public favor. 5-6-1

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LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-16 1y

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S A. McQUISTION

MANUFACTURER OF

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REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!

SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA. 5-4-1y

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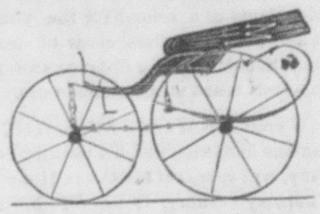
MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



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SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL!

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-tf

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WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

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takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre o., Pa.

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RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their Sandalwood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so,** for they contain the Pure Oil in the **best and cheapest** form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil** is sold Cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

Tasteless Medicines.—Caster Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No taste. No smell.**

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

☞ **Sold at all Drug Stores Here.**

v7-3m

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

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NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominions of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 3,000 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 30v7-3m 41 Park Row, New York.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,

DR. R. D. TIPPLE, 36 6m Bellefonte, Pa

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine 7-2-1y

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PURE

AND

SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Institute,)		1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO., 9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING

—AND—

Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.

7-28-6m

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,

$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot.

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of **For**eign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. v4n34-1y

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-13—tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-29-1y

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and Radically Cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation, by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for book with descriptive cases, References and Testimonials.

DRS. PARK & McLEISH, v1n36-3t No. 21 East 16th Street, New York

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets e second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Governor Hayes, of Ohio, the man who sat down on Rise-up Wm. Allen, will positively be here this evening.

——The *Journal* says that a horse at Houtzdale died from freight at seeing an engine and train of cars the first time.

——That board-walk up to the big spring along Water street is in a most dangerous condition and should be repaired immediately.

——"The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison" is the subject of a lecture which will be delivered in this place on Monday evening next, November 8.

——The *Journal*, of Philipsburg, says it has not received a copy of the REPUBLICAN for the last three weeks. If you don't get this number, Ellsworth, let us know and we'll investigate the matter.

——The Republicans of Bald Eagle Valley are thoroughly aroused and will poll a good, strong, solid vote for Hartranft and Rawle, and the entire Republican county ticket.

EUREKA.—We have at last found a Democratic prohibitionist. His name is 'Squire Jones, and he lives at Port Matilda. Chairman Bower will please take him in charge.

——A young child of Scott Tate, living at Pleasant Gap, pulled a teapot of hot tea off the table one day last week, and was so severely scalded that it died from the effect.

——A monument has lately been erected in the Centre Hall cemetery to the memory of the Hon. S. S. Wolfe, and another over the grave of Mrs. Joseph Crotzer, deceased.

——Daniel Irvin, Esq., who bought out Cooke's store in this place, has removed the stock to Julian, where he now has one of the sunggest and best stocked country stores in the county.

——A special train will run this evening from Philipsburg to Bellefonte, conveying passengers to the Republican meeting, and return after the meeting is over. The train will stop at all points between Philipsburg and this place.

——A sneak thief entered the hall of Col. W. P. Wilson's residence, on Saturday evening, and stole therefrom the Colonel's overcoat. The thief learned that it don't pay to steal from a lawyer. He was in jail half an hour after he committed the theft.

——"There is always room at the top." Clarke's new method for the Piano Forte, is the leading book for teacher and student; such is the opinion of the thousands of eminent teachers who have adopted the work. Sent by mail for $3.75. Lee & Walker, publishers, Philadelphia.

——The school building at Eagleville has been undergoing repairs. The rooms are now divided off by glass partitions, and other needed improvements have been made. The schools opened on Monday last under favorable auspices under the principalship of Mr. John L. Lucas.

——Charley, son of Rev. Stambach, of Aaronsburg, received a severe kick in the face by a horse a few days ago. The shoe struck him on the right cheek a little below the eye cutting a gash two or three inches in length and to the bone. Fortunately he was too near to receive the full force of the blow, or it would have proved fatal.—*Reporter.*

——John M. Wagner's large new flouring mill at Milesburg is already completed and in full operation. The Messrs. Green have also completed thier new flouring-mill which is now running regularly. These two large new mills stand nearly opposite each other on the banks of the Bald Eagle, and both are supplied with trade enough to keep them running constantly.

——They have a little Greenback club in town—the Democrats have. It is a place where the Democratic orators go to practice on their speeches before they sally out into the townships of the county. One orator gets up and says his piece while the others sit around and criticize him. Then another orator tries his hand and undergoes criticism. They have lots of fun and then, how they convert people when they go over the county. It is awful!

THE REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING.—General Hayes, the gallant soldier who led the Republican party of Ohio so victoriously through the late campaign, will arrive in town this morning, and address the Republican mass meeting in the Court House this evening. General Hayes is a man of national reputation, a patriot and a soldier. He is among the ablest men and most eloquent speakers in the Union. Accompanying him will be Hon. Lemuel Todd, one of Pennsylvania's ablest Congressmen, who will also address the mass meeting. Reports from all parts of the county indicate a grand influx of people. Excurtion trains will run over the Valley road conveying passengers to and from the meeting. This will be the last regular Republican mass meeting in the county during the present campaign. Let there be a grand outpouring.

——The best five-cent cigars in the State are at Green's drug store.

ROBBERY—On Thursday night, thieves entered the store of McClain & Cook, in Milesburg, and stole about $75.00 worth of boots, shoes, neckties, collars, underwear, and other similar articles. They effected an entrance from the outride into the wareroom, and with a chisel cut a hole through the door leading to the storeroom, and, turning the deadlatch, walked in and helped themselves. After supplying themselves with what they wanted, they went to the residence of Esquire Haupt, in Central City, and stole a number of articles, among them his best suit of clothes. The next morning the injured parties instituted a search. They found that four men had been put off the train at the Milesburg depot on that evening because they refused to pay their fare, saying they had no money. These same men are the party who committed the burglary. They spent Friday in the mountains above Milesburg and, on Friday evening, proceeded to Unionville, where they stole a handcar and started for Tyrone. One of them was arrested at the latter place, on Saturday. Lock your places of business and your houses carefully.

——Choice young canary birds in song at Green's. Every bird guaranteed. Only four dollars.

TEMPERANCE WINE FOR INVALIDS.—It is well known that there are cases when the most strict advocates or temperance are obliged to use some sort of wine, especially those who are old and infirm. Many weekly females as well as many invalids and debilitated persons in warm weather need a little strengthening wine. The great difficulty has been in procuring a rich Port that is reliable. There are many cases where wine would be used to great advantage in place of alcoholic drinks if only a genuine article could be had, and upon which physicians could rely as being strictly pure, without alcoholic admixture. The port grape wine of Alfred Speer, of Passaic, New Jersey, also his Sambuci wines have been analyzed by chemists in nearly every State, and have always been proved strictly pure and beneficial. This wine is now being used in hospitals and by families for medicinal purposes; also by churches for communion service. It is principally sold by druggists. Mr. Speer's mode of conducting the fermentation is such as to retain the rich flavor and sweetness of the grape without much fermentation to create stimulative properties.—*Transcript.*

J. Zellers & Son, agents, Bellefonte.

——The best shaving cup ever invented, for sale at Green's drug store. Call and see it.

RESURRECTION OF BUSINESS.—The dull season is over, and with the changing hues of autumn another and brighter color comes over the life of our business. It assumes a brisker life and fresher appearance, the crowd grows larger each day, and the demands of the people correspondingly increase. Business is growing larger, and trade becoming brisker with each invoice of new goods. Now is the proper time for our business men to exemplify their energy and give evidence of their standing by making known to the public what they have, what sort of thing it is, and what it can be sold for. Without an advertisement of one's stock in hand, business is pretty sure to lag, for purchasers do not hunt for men of business, but expect, naturally, that it is the reciprocal duty of the business man to make his trade known and acquaint the public with it. Their part of the contract is then to deal with the best and most reasonable.

That paper is best to advertise in which is read by the best and most moneyed people, which has the largest circulation and is read most thoroughly. The paper, in addition, that does not stay at home, but goes abroad and prepares new-comers for our town and for its enterprises, is the paper which does its part of the implied contract between itself and the advertiser in a square and proper manner. The man of business who makes his business best known will be the most thoroughly patronized. Of that all can rest assured.

——Horse, cattle and poultry powders at Green's drug store, Bush House Block.

PERSONALS.—Col. D. Greenbacks Bush is stumping around this section of the county on his "living issue"—inflation.

—Rev. George W. Miller will lecture in the Sprucetown M. E. church on Thursday evening, Nov. 4, on "Americanism."

—Dr. J. J. Yocum and Rev. E. H. Yocum, the former of Ashland and the latter of Williamsport, both brothers of Major S. H. Yocum, have been visiting Bellefonte for several days.

—Governor Hayes, of Ohio, and General Lemuel Todd, member of Congress, from the Carlisle district, this (Wednesday) evening.

—Mr. W. W. Curtin, son of our distinguished townsman, Ex-Governor Curtin, was married on Thursday last, to a daughter of Judge Harding, of Wilkesbarre. We offer our congratulations.

—T. Jeff Boyer, who accepted a bribe of $15,000.00 while in the Legislature some years ago, and whom the Democracy of this district have rewarded with a nomination for State Senator, was in town last week, and the general impression among those who came in contact with him was that he would have made a better impression by staying at home.

—John C. Hoover and Henry W. Hoover, at Julian Furnace, are among the livliest business men in that section. They have a first-class store and carry on extensive lumber operations, and are among the most substantial and reliable business men in the county.

—General James A. Beaver left home on Monday last to spend a full week in the political canvass in the eastern part of the State. The General is an able talker on any subject and his speeches for Hartranft will have a telling effect.

—Rev. George W. Miller preached a sermon on Sunday evening last on "Lessons from the Leaves," which was listened to by one of the largest congregations that ever assembled in the M. E. church.

—Gen. Theodore Gregg arrived in Bellefonte on Monday evening and was warmly received by his host of friends, who had gathered at the depot to meet him. The General has been promoted to a position in the 6th Auditor's Department of the U. S. Treasury. No braver soldier or truer Republican lives than Gen. Gregg. Welcome back, General, to the home of your youth.

—William F. Porter, Esq., an extensive land speculator and builder, of Florida, spent a few days in town last week, the guest of our senior editor, Edward T. Tuten. Mr. Porter is a shrewd energetic business man, courteous in his manners, and wins friends wherever he goes. He is now engaged in erecting a mammoth hotel at Fort George Island, about thirty miles below Jacksonville, and when completed, it will be one of the finest structures of the kind in Florida.

—James Emery, Esq., of Lock Haven, was reported to be an independent candidate for sheriff of Clinton county, instead of which he is going to get married to-morrow.

—Governor Curtin went to Philadelphia on Monday evening.

—D. H Bates, Esq., General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co., and a gentleman of intelligence and rare personal accomplishments, has been visiting Mr. Bond Valentine, his brother-in-law, for the last few days.

—Governor Hayes elect, of Ohio, and Lemuel Todd, member of Congress from the Carlisle district, will arrive in town on this morning's train.

—Owen Hancock, Esq., one of Philipsburg's best Republicans, was in town last week. He reports that the entire Republican ticket will poll an increased majority on the higher plane of the Allegheny.

—Mr. Constans Cambridge, who accidentally shot himself while hunting in Snow Shoe township last winter, which has disabled him for work ever since, left on Monday last for Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he will complete his medical studies commenced some time since.

——By calling upon Montgomery, No 7, Brockerhoff Row, he will be pleased to show all customers one of the finest, largest, and most excellent stock of cloths and cassimeres to be found outside of Philadelphia or New York. He will also show all persons, that clothing can be manufactured by him at a price just a little above ready made suits, and get a much better made, better trimmed, and a surer fit. Now, when all these points are fully shown, what use is there for persons buying common garments, and make themselves a miserable shape, because there never was a ready made garment made to fit anybody. Call on Montgomery, No. 7 Brockerhoff Row, and get a good suit and a good fit. Guaranteed or no sale. Hats, caps, gloves, shirts and everything else for gentlemen's wear in abundance and at low figures.

——Hair, tooth, nail, clothes and flesh brushes at Green's.

——Superior oat meal at Sechler & Co.'s.

——The weather for the last week has been delightful—real old-fashioned Indian Summer.

LECTURE.—Chaplain McCabe will lecture and sing some of his matchless songs in Bellefonte on Monday evening, November 8, 1875.

——A number of horses about Bellefonte are suffering from the epizooty.

The furious potato bug,
The grosshopper galoot,
Have shot themselves and given place
To the sneezy epizoot.

DEDICATION.—The Pine Hall Lutheran church will be dedicated on the 14th day of November next. All ministers of the gospel and all others are cordially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

——Hasson's hotel at Port Matilda is one of the best on the railroad in Bald Eagle valley. Hasson knows how to keep a hotel, and his wife knows how to set a good table. When you are at Port Matilda stop at Hasson's.

——The winter term of the Penn Hall Academy, at Penn Hall, Centre County, Pa., will open on Monday, November 1, 1875. This school is situated in a quiet country village away from the corrupting influences of the larger towns, and therefore offers superior advantages as a school for the young. It also has a first class corps of teachers. Scholars from a distance can find excellent board at reasonable rates.

WATCH AND WAIT!—Alf. Burnett, the famous humorist, and his talanted company, will appear at the Opera House, on Thursday evening, October 28th. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats, for sale at Blair's. The *London Standard* thus speaks of him while in England last season:

"We can glean as much of the transatlantic style of humour from a half hour spent in this gentleman's company as in a month's sojourn in the States. His 'Preacher from Hepsidan' is worthy of "Artemus Ward."

——In the *Galaxy* for November—and an extra clever *Galaxy* the November number is—about the most interesting article is one by Julian Hawthorne on "A Peaceful Pipe." After careful analysis and years of experimental study, the author renders his verdict in happy language that the choicest of all smoking is the pipe. The cheroot and cigar are passing strangers, the fleecy cigarette a shadowy show, and the heavy-bowled, old-time pipe the only dignified and contentment-giving article of the smokers' repertoire. It is picturesque, says he, as well as delicious. "Think of Shakespeare with a Partaga between his teeth! Milton wrestling with an Intimidad! Dante puffing a cheroot.

If those old boys were living to-day they'd all buy their tobacco from F. Potts Green who keeps the best brands in the county. His store is next door to the Bush House entrance.

——D. J. McCann, formerly of Philipsburg, this county, but now of Omaha, has gotten himself mixed up with the Indian frauds, and the New York *Tribune* goes for him thusly:

"D. J. McCann, of Omaha, whom the Red Cloud report so severely assails, does not propose to be made the head villain or scapegoat of this investigation. He arrived here this morning, and has begun to prepare an answer to the statement of the Commissioners. If he does what he says he is able to do, he will prove that the Commissioners have been even more careless than they charge Prof. Marsh to have been in the presentation of his evidence. Mr. McCann proposes to prove by the official records that three vital charges against him are false. As to one of them he proposes to show by the recorded contract at the Treasury Department that one of the frauds charged to him was perpetrated, if at all under the contract of an entirely different contractor, and a different agency from that at which McCann was engaged. This contract, which ought to explain itself, was never examined by the Commissioners, and is not found in the report. Mr. McCann, as to this point, will be able to prove that the Commissioners have adopted rumor for evidence, as well as Prof. Marsh, and their rumor is not sustained by record. As to the other frauds, Mr. McCann's defence is not so plain."

THE MASS MEETING ON FRIDAY EVENING.—One of the best and most telling Republican meetings of the campaign in this county was held in the court house on Friday evening last. The audience was immense; every seat and all the standing room was occupied, and there was no need of a special train to do it with. Hon. John Irwin, Jr., called the meeting to order and announced the following organization:

President—General James A. Beaver.
Vice Presidents—Wm. S. Wolf, P. C. Steele.
Secretaries—Capt. O. W. Van Valen, Lieut. R. A. Williams.

Gen. Beaver, on taking the chair made a characteristic speech, full of argument, firmness and force. He was followed by Hon. A. O. Furst, who made a telling argument in favor of Hartranft and the Lancaster platform.

He explained his position with reference to the temperance candidates, and if any temperance man who heard him is still determined to vote for Browne, he is assured that he is not doing so to better the cause of temperance, but for the purpose of defeating General Hartranft.

Following Mr. Furst, came General Robert B. Beath, late Surveyor-General of the State. The General talks for his country as well as he fought her battles, and none have done better.

Prof. W. Howard Day, who arrived on the evening train made his appearance at this point and was greeted with great applause. We did not hear his speech but are informed that it was a grand effort. The crowd remained perfectly quiet, and listened to the speakers attentively, and when the meeting adjourned, it was not the signal for a street brawl, such as characterized the Democratic gathering on Tuesday of last week.

Court Proceedings.

An adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the trial of special causes, was held here last week by Judge Mayer and associates. No causes being ready for trial on Monday, the day was devoted by the Court to hearing arguments, motions, etc. The work of trying causes commenced on Tuesday, and continued until Friday evening, when the court adjourned. The following causes were disposed of.

Hoffer, Bower & Co., vs. Annie and Michael Peters, deft. on book account. The plaintiffs are merchants doing business at Snow Shoe. The defendant, then Annie Landrigan, bought goods at the store of the plaintiffs some years ago, while a single woman, but she has since been married. The defence was that the defendant lived with her father, and that the goods were purchased for the family. Verdict for plffs. for $108.93. Fortney for plffs; McManus for defts.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the use of John Richel, assignee vs. D. B. Reese, *et al*, deft. There was no defence to this action, and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for $398.19. Hoy for plff; Alexander for deft.

Terrence McEllarney vs. John I. Thompson, trespass on the case. Mr. McEllarney has a small farm on a branch of Bald Eagle creek, and Mr. Thompson owns a steam saw mill, which it situated on the stream above the farm of the plaintiff. It was claimed that the saw dust which was thrown into the stream by Mr. Thompson, lodged against a drift near McEllarney's farm, obstructing the course of the stream, causing the land to be overflowed, and doing considerable damage to land and crops. It was claimed on the part of the defendant that the persons who previously owned McEllarneys farm and sold the same to the latter, had, for a consideration, given Mr. Thompson a license, when he built the mill, to throw the saw-dust into the stream, with other privileges. Verdict for plaintiff for $104.04. Alexander and Fortney for plff; Beaver for deft.

Lloyd, Caldwell & Co. vs. Jacob V. Thomas & Co. Deft. The suit was for a balance on three promissory notes, one for $1250, and two for $1500 each, drawn by Jacob V. Thomas to the order of Thomas & Co, and endorsed in the firm name by Jacob V. Thomas as the liquidating partner, the firm having previously dissolved. The defence was that Mr. Jacob V. Thomas had no right to use the firm name to get paper discounted after the dissolution; that the proceeds of those notes were not applied to the payment of the firm obligations; but was used by Jacob V. Thomas in his own business. A portion of the proceeds of these notes was proved to have been applied to the payment of firm debts. The court directed that, as to the amount proved to the satisfaction of the jury, to have been so applied, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover. Judgment for plaintiffs for $435.01.

James Courtland, Jr., and Joseph Baugher, vs. D. Z. Kline, *et al*, deft. In 1870 the defendants bought the franchises, including a quantity of saw logs, giving as part payment the note in suit. The defendants claimed that there was a deficiency in both the quantity and quality of the logs as represented and sold to them by the defendents. The position taken by the Court as to the law governing the case was, that unless there was palpable and wilful misrepresentation and falsehood amounting to fraud on the part of the venders of this property as to quantity or quality or both, the defence must fail, as the purchasers would, in that case, be entitled to no deduction from the price agreed upon by the parties at the time of the sale. Verdict for plaintiffs for $3294.75. Beaver and Alexander for plffs: Furst, for defts.

Chas. Whitmer vs. Henry Brockerhoff, assumpsit. Mr. Whitmer was a tenant on a farm of Mr. Brockerhoff, and made a claim for certain extra work done by him. After hearing the testimony of the plaintiff and his son, the court adjourned from Thursday evening until Friday morning, at which time the parties came into court and stated that they had agreed upon terms of settlement. A juror was consequently withdrawn and the defendant confessed judgment for $225.85. Beaver for plff; Alexander for deft.

Jos. Devling and F. M. Webb vs. Geo. W. Hoover & Co., assumpsit. This was a claim for a difference of $1500 between the price at which four tracts of land were bought by the plaintiffs for the defendants, and the amount they had agreed to give. The defence was that Hoover had paid the full amount of purchase money which they agreed to pay, viz. $6500, and that they had no contract with the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs, however, contended that they had a contract by which they were to receive $1500 in case they bought the land for a certain price, but had not received the amount so promised. Hon. A. Reed, of Mifflin county, and Alexander for plffs; Beaver, Furst for defts.

——Sechler & Co., opposite our office pay the highest price for butter and eggs. Farmers will do well to call there before selling elsewhere.

——The marriage of Mr. W. W. Curtin, son of Ex-Goverdor Curtin, to the only daughter of Judge Harding, took place in St. Stephen's church on Thursday last. A reception was given them at the residence of the bride's father, after the ceremony. There was a rich display of presents.

BRIDGE BURNED.—On Sunday night last, the railroad bridge across the Bald Eagle on the the P. & E. railroad below Lock Haven, was burned. A watchman had been stationed at the bridge for many years until last week, when he was taken off, to save supposed unnecessary expense. The result proves that a mistake was made in taking him away. The P. & E. freight trains have all passed over the Bald Eagle road since.

PINE GROVE MILLS, Oct. 25, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I was quite surprised to find in last week's county papers that I had been nominated by the Junior Sons for the office of County Auditor; also ratified by the Prohibitioners. All this having been done without my knowledge or consent, I therefore take this opportunity of announcing to the public, through the columns of your paper, that I am not a candidate under any circumstances, and ask the support of no single man. I have no claims upon any party at this time, nor do I wish the humblest office in the gift of the people. My only desire is at present to pursue peacefully and quietly my occupation, hoping those who are candidates and are successful, will legislate for the best interest of our county.

C. B. HESS.

CABINET OR PARLOR ORGAN.—These have become the most popular of large musical instruments. There are now about two hundred and fifty makers of them in the United States, who produce more than forty thousand organs per annum. Most of these are very poor instruments. This is naturally so, because there are few articles in the manufacture of which so much saving can be made by the use of inferior, improperly-prepared material and inferior workmanship, and yet which, when finished, show so little differences to the average purchaser. The important part of an organ, made as well as they can be, cost two or three times as much as if made as low as possible. The wood ought to be seasoned and prepared by processes running through several years, in order to stand properly. But this will double its cost. Reeds can be made of thin brass and tuned and voiced at one-third the expense of those made from thick brass, by master workmen. The rubber cloth commonly used in the bellows is made principally from old gum, at a fraction of the cost of that made from new gum, and will last only a fraction of the time. Similar differences are found in the cost of other parts. Yet, when the organ is done, it is not easy from casual hearing to tell the difference between the best and a very poor one. Especially when shown by one who knows how to cover up defects, to one who has not special skill in such matters, it is not difficult to make a poor organ appear a good one.

The temptation to makers, then, to produce, at a fraction of the cost, an organ which which will sell almost as well as a good one, is almost irresistible. Hence the fact that so few good organs are made and so many poor ones, and that the country is flooded with peddlers and dealers selling these poor organs, which pay such large profits. The buyer of the poor organ does not fail to find out his mistake after a while. The thin, reedy tone of his cheap organ soon becomes offensive; it works noisily and roughly, is constantly out of order, and becomes useless by the time a really good instrument would have been getting into its prime. A good organ ought to last a generation, at least; a poor one may last five years, with considerable tinkering, or may break down much sooner.

There is one safe way. Get a genuine production of one of the very best makers and you cannot go astray. Among these undoubtedly stands pre-eminent the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., whose organs are so well known that other makers are generally content to claim that they can make as good an organ as the Mason & Hamlin. They invented and introduced the Cabinet or Parlor Organ in its improved form, started with and have always closely adhered to the policy of making only the best work, have shown such skill as has given their organs the highest reputation, not only in this county but also in Europe. At the Great Exposition at Vienna, in competition with eighty of the best makers in the world, they obtained the highest medals. To enumerate the competitions at which they have received similar honors would be to give a list of the fairs at which they have exhibited; and to mention the prominent musicians who recommend their organs as unequalled would really be to give a very good list of the most illustrious musical names in the country, with a good representation in Europe.

One who obtains a Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ need have no doubt that he has the best instrument of its class which can be made.—*New York Independent.*

——The best five-cent cigars in town at Sechler's & Co., in the Bush House Block.